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BEYOND THE NORMAL

**THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY
OF
TROY STATE UNIVERSITY**

1880-1986

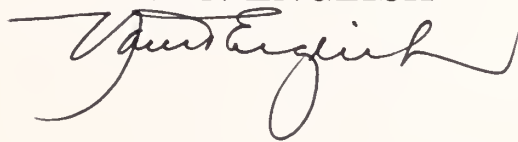
BEYOND THE NORMAL

**THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY
OF
TROY STATE UNIVERSITY**

1880-1986

BY

VAN ENGLISH

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Van English", written in a cursive style with a large loop at the end.

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M. Stanton Evans

A Message from the Editor

Few people in the world have had greater influence on the course of modern history than Dr. Edward Teller, "father of the H-bomb," and also an authority on the peaceful uses of nuclear power.

Having been an admirer of Dr. Teller's for many years, I had long hoped to meet and interview him. The opportunity never presented itself, however, until I accepted a post as a visiting professor at Troy State University in the fall of 1980. There, on a picturesque and tranquil campus in Southeastern Alabama, I got a chance to talk at length with this legendary scientist.

That encounter was, for me, symbolic of the unusual character of this one-time state teachers college, now a globe-girdling university. Although located an hour's drive from the Montgomery, Alabama, airport, Troy State has become a crossroads for eminent figures in the world of intellect and public affairs: Teller, C. Northcote Parkinson, Winston Churchill II, and Professor Russell Kirk are just a few of the famous visitors who have been on the campus in recent years.

My own involvement with Troy State has been through its school of journalism. Off and on since 1980, I have commuted from Washington, DC, to teach a seminar and a class on editorial writing — a somewhat strenuous arrangement but, from my standpoint, a happy one. The TSU approach to journalism fits closely with my own ideas —

stressing the substance of subjects being covered as well as the techniques of covering them, and putting a premium on practical experience.

Such emphases, too, are symbolic of Troy State. There are, after all, many colleges and universities that offer instruction in the skills of various professions. In few that have come to my attention, however, is the instruction provided in a context of substantive understanding and traditional values as it is at Troy State.

These qualities in the school are a reflection of its history, set forth in this centennial volume, and of its chancellor and guiding light for better than two decades, Dr. Ralph Adams. As explained in these pages, the school has grown impressively during Dr. Adams' tenure, but physical growth is secondary to the school's increasing emphasis on academic excellence.

That emphasis is pervasive in the university — in its schools of education and nursing, English and history, business and criminal justice, and so on. It is visible in the attainment of its graduates, throughout Alabama, the Southeast, and elsewhere in the United States, and in its newly created honors program.

It is a pleasure and an honor for me to be associated with Troy State — an association that I hope continues for many years to come. I commend the pages that follow as an introduction to this unique and outstanding institution.

M. Stanton Evans



Dr. Mathis, professor, author, historian. *Courtesy TSU Archives.*

Dedication

"To those at Troy State who from the 1880's to the present have trimmed grass, mended plaster, stoked fires, paved walks, cleaned furnishings, supplied shelves, marshalled books, managed phones, peopled windows, counselled hope, driven machines, disciplined files, watched pennies, obeyed bells, attended classes, mastered book and lab and instrument, handled paper by the ton, averaged grades, wept at graduation, and dreaded registration, year in and out, to serve that some might stop to teach and learn of truth, as well as livings to be earned."

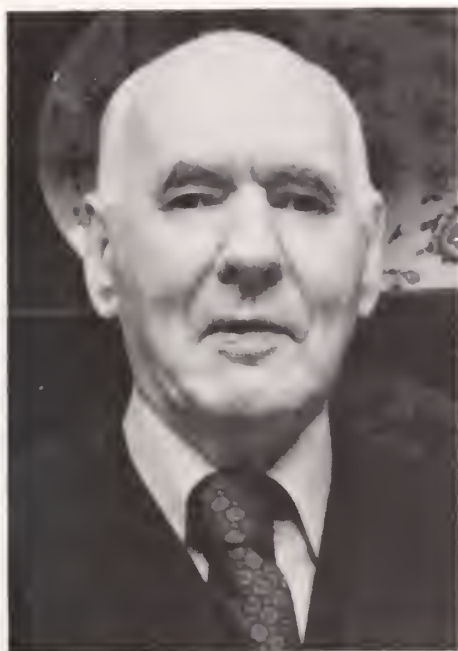
Dr. Gerald Ray Mathis,
The Troy Statement,
Summer, 1977, p. 27

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Dr. Parkinson.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

FOREWORD

The following foreword consists of excerpts from the Honors Convocation Address made at Troy State University on May 14, 1987, by Dr. Northcote Parkinson, Professor Emeritus, a citizen of The Isle of Man, Great Britain, and author of *Parkinson's Law*.

I first visited Troy State University in 1970. Since that time I have watched this institution gain steadily in reputation, in stature, in importance and style.

We have too often made the mistake of thinking that a university is a group of buildings. But it is not. It is a ground plan organism or living plant which will grow and develop, often to heights and in directions we could not have foreseen. To plan the first building is not the vital problem; the task should be, rather, to find the first President. For a living organism begins with an acorn—a man, not a blueprint. And that is the story of Troy State, an institution which is very much alive.

Some other universities may be alive, but not always in a useful sense. Some impressive foundations in the United States have thus been known — or have even been notorious — for a possibly unfortunate organisation. Their academic staff has a top level of highly distinguished men, all to be considered as actual or potential of the Nobel Prize; distinguished but invisible men, seldom seen on the campus. Below them are less distinguish-

ed professors who organise the teaching and plan the research. They have no time to lecture. So the lectures are given to classes of about four hundred by youngsters without distinction or experience whose main effort goes into trying to achieve their own doctorates. As for the students, they gain the impression that they have been cheated of their higher education. This is, in fact, the sad truth. What a university should offer is contact with first-class minds. But such is not always possible. Those who wish to complain to the President are told that he is in Washington, DC, or perhaps at a conference in Tokyo. Troy State is different. Of the absent members of the faculty here, I am probably the most consistent!

People with first-class minds are interested in other trades, ideas, and places beyond the immediate problem. The man whose entire life is devoted to his own trade will never be more than mediocre. I would admonish that a man pursue more than one profession; I myself have pursued, without overtaking, a number of careers. I began as a painter and learned to use my eyes. I was once a stage manager and learned punctuality. I spent some years as a soldier and learned to keep it simple. I learned as a journalist to write so many column inches, no more and no less. As a professor I acquired an absence of mind. If I learned anything else I have forgotten it.

And as with a man, so should the university he creates be diverse. The university should limit itself not to any geographic region — unless that region be the world. Nor should the university impede itself academically, for the realm of its impact is no less than the universe. Troy State has planted its acorns and reaps a most bountiful harvest, for its reach is far and wide and its impact deep. Troy is not a university of buildings, nor of mere men, but of fine minds. May this vital element of universal education flourish for centuries to come.

CNP

PREFACE

My earliest recollection of Troy State is June 1963. My sister Margaret was about to graduate. I had idolized her for her beauty, her intelligence, and her command of the English language for all of my six years. The setting was idyllic with the entourage of graduates promenading across the verdant Main Quad toward Smith Hall. They wore curiously flowing black things and flat square hats. As the weather was characteristically Alabama summer, some of the people marched with their robes open, exposing an array of cotton slacks, filmy white dresses, starched shirts and bow ties. They looked happy: ready to challenge the world beyond their college home.

Troy State University, Troy State College, Troy Normal School—whatever the name—has been a part of my life always. My father and four of his brothers attended the Normal during the 1920's and 30's, graduating into teaching careers. Throughout grammar school and high school, I studied under teachers with Troy State degrees. Trojan inter-collegiate sports events have filled many English family weekends. My late sister graduated from Troy; I graduated from Troy; my younger brother graduated from Troy; and my youngest brother is currently a senior at Troy.

My situation is not unique. This University has been a part of many families during its hundred-year history. Some people have matriculated at Troy from elementary grades at the Kilby Hall Lab School all the way to Commencement Day on the Sartain stage. The Trojan magnetism and personality infiltrate the very souls of those who seek education here. That charisma is innate with Troy, the city and the institution. From its beginning, through the early administrations, bracing two world wars, the Great Depression, and natural disasters, Troy State has upheld its mission: to pursue excellence in every aspect of the collegiate experience.

I have been quite fortunate to have had the opportunity to research this centennial history. I have delved deeper into the heart of our University than many alumni have thought possible or have cared to do. This chance of making discoveries has secured my devotion to Troy State University: to all it was, has been, and will be. I have learned a great lesson from each of the former Troy State presidents: Professor Dill has taught me the validity of firm foundations; Dr. Eldridge, the importance of the institution being taken to the people it serves; Dr. Shackelford, the nobility in undertaking the seemingly most menial of tasks; Dr. Pace, the readiness to serve at a moment's notice; Dr. Smith, the value of alumni involvement; Dr. Stewart, sincerity and graciousness and protocol; and finally Dr. Adams, who has realized dreams through innovation. I relish regarding these men as the forefathers of our University. In our second hundred years, we can employ their lives as models and will continue to grow and prosper.

As this is my first work of any notable substance, I feel that I must acknowledge those who have shared its production. Dr. Gertrude Schroeder polished my writing and Dr. Rosemary Canfield brought my attention to minute details as I worked toward my degree in English. The unique combination of their emphases in teaching has given me my particular style. Dr. Emma Coburn Norris, Archivist, has provided advice, encouragement, and ideas, in addition to priceless relics from her office's collection. Mr. Justin Kessler Durrance II has been my research assistant for the past two years and has spent infinite hours seeking information on my endless list of obscure topics. Mr. Jim Hutto, my boss, has willingly allowed me to work on this history during valuable office hours. Mr. Don Gibson, TSU Vice-President for Student Affairs, has been a father, a brother, a friend, and an advisor for several years. He has seen me struggle and has taught me how to flourish. Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Wyatt Adams, our Chancellor and First Lady, have been inspirations to me without even knowing it.

Finally, I thank my father, my uncles, my sister, and my brothers for contributing a rich family heritage to Troy State University. Their time here has been my time as well, and I intend to propagate our legacy.

Here is the centennial history. I shall invoke the words of Edward Madison Shackelford, author of *The First Fifty Years of the State Teachers College at Troy, Alabama*: "The preface to any book is important because of the explanations it gives of the purpose and plans of the writer." Therefore, I will ask your compassion as you bear with the attempts I have made at recording the years I have not lived. Any omissions have been unintentional, and I have highlighted those events which I deem to have had the most significant positive and negative impacts on the institution. My personal comments and reminiscences are integral and do not intend to be biographical. I must admit that I have relied heavily upon the works of Shackelford and Charles Bunyan Smith for reference; both of their books have been priceless for this purpose. Before we proceed with the history, may I once more call on Dr. Shackelford: "Realizing that this...volume is not all that it might be, I am nevertheless sending it forth with the hope that it will meet a sympathetic reception from those for whom it is written."

Van English, Class of 1982
Wright Hall
November 1985

INTRODUCTION: THE NORMAL SCHOOL, Origins and Adaptations



Miss Julia Tutwiler, President of the Livingston Female Seminary, c. 1834.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

The normal school, or teachers college as it became familiarly known, was not an American phenomenon. In actuality, the first such institutions were designed in England to combat a shortage of educators in that country. This shortage had occurred in the early nineteenth century, bringing about the necessity to establish the normals. Although the educational system in England was and is quite different from our own, we may parallel the purpose of the normal in England to that in the United States: to complete the secondary schooling of students (i.e., the junior and senior years of high school as we know them), and to provide two years of postsecondary academic work (much in the fashion of modern day junior colleges). The teaching certificate was awarded upon successful completion of the normal curriculum.

More or less born of sheer necessity and the American way of adopting the mother country's original concepts, the normal made its way into the United States relatively shortly after its birth in England. The Eastern Seaboard became infested with the institutions as they stretched from Maine into the still-barren Florida coastline. Teachers were being turned out in two years' time, and the school systems were vastly improving as a result of the new teacher training institutions.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, the Normal School was well established and attracting attention in Alabama. The first one was founded at the former Female Academy in Livingston, with Julia Tutwiler as president. Founded in 1834, that school was successful enough to spawn

the establishment of a normal in Florence in 1874. The Calhoun Male College in Jacksonville became a normal in 1881, and for several years these three institutions flourished in the state. They would educate students beyond the tenth year of regular school and would train them for two years in the professional teaching realm. These students would then often transfer to larger four-year institutions in the state such as The University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Auburn, or Howard College in Marion. There they could complete the requirements for bachelor's degrees.

The primary objective of each normal was to fulfill some of the higher education needs and ultimately the career goals of the citizens in its general geographic area. The legislation chartering each of these normals went so far as to specify the jurisdiction which would be served by the school: the counties in the northwestern sector of Alabama would be served by the Normal at Florence; those in the mid and southwestern sectors by the Livingston Normal; and those in the mid and northeastern sector by the Normal at Jacksonville. Much care was taken not to tread on the turfs of staid traditional colleges and universities. The normals were designed for basically rural and agrarian constituencies who could not, for one reason or another, afford to attend larger postsecondary institutions. The normal schools offered a tuition-free education to students who signed a contract agreeing to teach in the public school system of Alabama for at least two years following their receipt of certification from the normal. Others were charged a very low fee for matriculation. For this reason, the normal developed a quick popularity among people who wanted an education beyond high school. So, by the late 1800's, a normal existed to serve each geographic quadrant of the state of Alabama, with the exception of the southeastern part. This section of the state was not as densely populated as the other areas supporting normal schools. Resistance to modernization was somewhat present, but the hodgepodge of schools was illustrative of the type of educational antiquity the normal's products could rectify.

Typically, an Alabama town during this era supported a rather diverse educational system. The system could hardly be termed public, though virtually every facet of the populace was served by some type of school. The high schools were categorized by religious affiliation, by academic emphasis, by segregation of race and gender. In 1880, Troy, Alabama, boasted fourteen high schools and academies.

Liberal and fine arts were the main elements of practically any type of education in the era. The early years of the normals reflected the school of thought that had been imported from the mother country. Throughout the history of the Troy Normal's curriculum and into its establishment as teachers college, college, and university one is able to notice much fluctuation in the gist of the institution's purpose. At once it is a bastion of Latin, geometry, physiology,

and the classics; the mood then shifts to more technical subjects, such as pedagogy and school supervision. The traditional subjects are all but abandoned for a time, denounced as fluff, in favor of manual training and home economics. Eventually, the liberal and fine arts were reinstated as credible foundations—if not majors in their own right—for all degree candidates.

Just as the course offerings have fluctuated so has the enrollment. The figures show that the normal increased steadily though not monumentally from its establishment to the Great Depression. Then a plateau was reached. It is interesting to note that toward the end of the second World War, enrollment was lower than the first year of the school's operation. Rises and falls were common until the mid-1950's when the enrollment crested at just over 1,000 students, and the increases once more became steady.

The reader of this history will discover that changes in the curriculum along with the ebb and flow of enrollments have been directly influenced by external forces. World wars, depressions, and the job market have been major catalysts in the development of the institution.

CHAPTER ONE: TROY CIRCA 1880

As the result of a steady increase in population from fewer than 1,000 in 1850, Troy had grown to a respectable 3,000 citizens in 1880. The settlement once known as Deer Stand Hill and occupied mostly by Indians in 1843 had seen the influx of industry, for knitting mills and ginning companies had come to Troy in the 1860's. The populace consisted of a healthy representation: a few rich landowners, some ambitious bankers, a multitude of teachers, factory laborers, and farmers.

The fourteen high schools within the limits of the city of Troy included the obligatory Male High School, the Female Seminary, the City Academy, the Baptist High School, the Methodist High School, some other church-related high schools and academies, and several Negro high schools. The academies differed from the high schools in that they afforded an education consisting of Latin, Greek, logic, and other liberal arts. The church-affiliated schools injected healthy doses of religious doctrine along with mathematics, science, and literature. The Female Seminary specialized in such feminine avocations as music, sewing, etiquette, and

poise, whereas the Male High School emphasized something called manual training, a sort of forerunner to vocational education interspersed with physical exercise. This highly specialized system of schooling was the order of the day.

The schools flourished in this manner for many years, each operating with its own administration, individual policies, and total lack of standardization. With the advent of the normal school in American education and the reassessment of the country's educational system in general, however, the diversity in the network came under close scrutiny, and eventually consolidation was suggested by some of the more modern administrators.

The Male High School and the Female Seminary remained, as did the haughty City Academy for the well-to-do. The church schools were dissolved one by one as the citizens began to realize the advantages of the new system. The Negro schools held fast for decades to come. Such was the milieu in which occurred the most significant changes ever to affect the educational future of Pike County and southeastern Alabama.

CHAPTER TWO: THE BIRTH OF THE NORMAL IN TROY

Having cited England as the birthplace of the normal school, we must trace its heritage of progress in the United States. As mentioned earlier, the eastern states provided a healthy region for breeding the first normal schools on this side of the Atlantic. There they grew quickly and successfully. But one of the most highly reputed normal schools in the country was founded in the midwest: The Cook County Normal School, near Chicago. At this institution the original idea of a teacher training school saw new developments and purely American adaptations. Some of the Troy Normal's earliest teachers had been educated there, and the foundation of the Troy Normal was largely based on the model of Cook County.

Interest in the normal style of teacher training traveled southward, though it was not met with unanimous popularity. Many educators and proponents of higher education saw validity only in the attainment of four-year degrees from fully accredited colleges and universities. On the other hand, the shortage of qualified teachers was increasing. Thus the topic of the normal was widely discussed during formal and informal conventions of teachers. At a teaching institute held in Brundidge on August 13 and 14, 1886, the normal school was the chief subject at hand. Most of the educators in attendance at the meeting were opposed to the idea of having a normal in the southeastern section of Alabama. The resistors were alumni or at least

traditionalists who believed only in the four-year college or university in terms of higher education. One of the chief opponents was Frank Baltzell, editor of the *Troy Enquirer*, who voiced his opinion openly. Ironically, Baltzell later became a member of the Board of Trustees for the Troy Normal. At the same meeting, Cyrus D. Hogue, State Auditor, countered Baltzell's opposition by stating that the work done in the teacher training institutions was valid and should continue, and stated further that "... the location of the school at Troy was equally logical, since it was the center of a section that was thickly settled with white people, was high and healthful, was easily accessible from every direction, and had already proved its interest in education." Another point in favor of the establishment of a normal at Troy was the hopeful boost it would offer the city's economy through the influx of faculty and students.

This interest and debate spawned another sort of workshop, the Normal Institute, which was held in the Troy Female Seminary building on August 23-27, 1886. Many respected and proven educators were present at this conference, including Dr. T. J. Mitchell, President of the Florence Normal School, who was accompanied by Dr. James K. Powers, Professor of Mathematics at Florence; Professor Joseph M. Dill, Principal of the Troy Male High School, and his assistant Mr. Edward M. Shackelford; and Mr. J. M. Dewberry, a recent graduate of Peabody College in Tennessee, who had just accepted a teaching position in nearby Clay Hill (later Pronto). Citizens of Troy and Pike County joined the educators in a free and open discussion of the normal school prospectus.

The atmosphere surrounding the discussion was apparently favorable among the teachers and the other townspeople alike, for on November 15, 1886, a general meeting of the populace occurred at the Court House in Troy. At this meeting John Freeman, a former teacher, presided and J. Waller Henry, editor of the *Troy Messenger*, acted as secretary. It was announced that a bill calling for the creation of a normal school in Troy was to be introduced at the Alabama Legislature on the same day, and a steering committee among those present at the Court House meeting was named: J. K. Murphree, J. R. Goldthwaite, O. C. Wiley, T. K. Brantley, J. B. Knox, J. W. Hollan, L. H. Bowles, J. D. Murphree, A. S. Tennille, J. W. Henry, E. M. Shackelford, and James Folmar. These men were selected to realize the plans and proposals for the establishment of the Troy Normal.

Two Pike County natives can be cited as especially instrumental in the Normal's establishment at Troy. Mr. S. J. McLeod, a member of the Alabama Legislature of 1886-87, was the actual author of the bill which created the normal. Senator A. A. Wiley was the proponent of McLeod's bill as it passed the Alabama Senate. Thus both of these men established themselves as original

friends of the institution, and following is the bill itself, as it was introduced on November 15, 1886: House Bill 166.

AN ACT

To establish a normal school for the education of white male and female teachers at Troy, in Pike County, Alabama.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That there be permanently established in the City of Troy, Pike County, in this State, a school for the education of white male and female teachers, who shall be taught therein on such conditions and under such restrictions as may be provided, and there shall be annually appropriated and set apart, from the first day of October 1887, the sum of three thousand dollars out of the general revenues apportioned to the whites for the support and maintenance of the school. The said appropriation shall be under the control of the commissioners hereinafter provided for and shall be applied in such manner as they deem best to carry out the purposes of this act. Provided, however, that no fraction of said appropriation shall be used for any purpose than the payment of the salaries of the faculty.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That a Board of Directors is established consisting of the following named persons: O. C. Wiley, John B. Knox, John D. Gardner, Frank Baltzell, James Folmar, J. W. Foster, Joseph A. Adams, B. R. Bricken, P. Jeff Ham, and the Superintendent of Education, which shall be known by the name and style of the Board of Directors of the State Normal at Troy, and the Directors shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board and shall receive no compensation.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That any vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by death, resignation or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining members.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors shall meet at such times and places as it shall appoint.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors shall choose one of their number as president of the Board who shall not vote on any question except in the case of a tie, and they shall elect a secretary-treasurer, and they shall take such bond from such treasurer as they shall deem sufficient and adequate to secure the faithful performance of his duties, in at least double the amount he may have in hand at any one time, bond to be approved by the County Superintendent and Probate Judge of Pike County and a certified copy thereof filed in the office of the Superintendent of Education. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be chosen annually and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors, shall under the restrictions and limitations of the

law, direct the disposal of any and all moneys appropriated to the school and shall prescribe the duties of the secretary and treasurer thereof.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, That it is the duty of the Board to organize such Normal School upon the most approved plan; to elect a president and a complete and sufficient corps of instructors, who shall constitute the faculty of such Normal School, and the Board shall adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the organization and successful operation of such Normal School.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the faculty to establish a course of instruction with special reference to educating teachers in the theory and practice of teaching, and to pass all needful rules and regulations necessary for the discipline of such Normal School.

Section 9. Be it further enacted, That the President of the Board of Directors shall make a full and complete annual report to the Superintendent of Education of the operations of the Normal School, specifying the number of pupils, the number of professors or teachers, the amount of salary of each, the amount of money received and disbursed, and other information as may be required by law.

Section 10. Be it further enacted, That students may be admitted from any portion of the State, and shall receive instruction free of charge for tuition, upon signing a written obligation to teach at least two years in the public schools of the State, and the obligations shall be filed in the office of the Superintendent of Education. Any student may be released from the obligation by paying such tuition as may be established by the Board of Directors.

Section 11. Be it further enacted, That applicants for admission to the Normal School shall not be less than fifteen years of age, and shall sustain a satisfactory examination in such studies as may be required by the faculty.

Section 12. Be it further enacted, That upon the completion of the prescribed course of study in the Normal School, and after sustaining a satisfactory examination, upon the recommendation of the President, approved by the Board of Directors, the Superintendent of Education shall issue a State certificate to the graduates of the Normal School which shall entitle them to teach in any public school in the State without further examination.

Section 13. Be it further enacted, That the money appropriated and due to the school shall be certified semi-annually by the Superintendent of Education and the State Auditor, upon application of the President of the Board of Directors, and the State Auditor shall thereupon draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of the treasurer of the Normal School for the amount thus certified, the first half of the annual appropriation hereby made shall be due and payable on the first day of October, 1887.

Section 14. Be it further enacted, That in connection with the Normal School there may be established a public school, or other schools.

Section 15. Be it further enacted, That this appropriation shall be received upon condition that the citizens of Troy shall furnish free of charge a suitable building and grounds for said Normal School and place said building and grounds under the complete control of the Board of Directors established by this Act.

Approved February 26, 1887.

Thomas Seay, Governor.

A true copy, C. C. Langdon, Secretary of State.

The bill was authored by Mr. McLeod and heavily lobbied by Mr. Wiley, but a special committee must be credited with the encouragement of the actual passage of the bill. On February 15, 1887, Reverend S. A. Pilley, Frank Baltzell, Mayor of Troy Charles Henderson, and Edward M. Shackelford appealed to the Legislature to expedite the bill's passage. Having passed the legislative body, the bill was approved by the Senate and was finally signed by Governor Seay on February 28, which can be cited as the actual chartering date of the Troy Normal School.

The Board of Directors first met in the city council chamber on April 6, 1887. Captain J. D. Gardner was elected as Chairman of the Board. Mayor Charles Henderson was elected to fill a vacancy created by the death of Joseph Adams, and he was simultaneously elected as permanent secretary-treasurer of the Board because of his influence in the chartering of the Normal and his official position on the city's government. The only other order of business in this meeting of the Board was the appointment of Professor Joseph Macon Dill as the Normal's first President, a position which would pay him an annual salary of \$1,200.



Dr. Joseph Macon Dill, first president of the Troy Normal School, c. 1887.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

CHAPTER THREE: JOSEPH MACON DILL, 1887-1888

"... a pioneer in the profession."

Well before the official beginning of the Normal, Dr. Dill realized the tasks that were his. In the summer of 1886, shortly after his election as President, he released the following statement, entitled An Announcement of the State Normal School: "It aims to accomplish these results, *viz.*:

1. To give thorough and systematic instruction in the branches usually taught in the common schools.
2. To add such other branches of general culture as will increase the knowledge of students and inspire them with a love of learning and a zeal for teaching.
3. To direct their observation and afford them such practice in teaching as will help them to acquire a mastery of the theory of teaching and skill in its practice.
4. To form, as far as possible, correct habits—physical, mental, and moral.

LOCATION

It was the opinion of the distinguished men who composed the last Legislature of Alabama, that the educational interests of our state would be advanced by establishing and maintaining a Normal School somewhere in South Alabama; and they wisely selected Troy as the most suitable point for such a school.

Situated on a high ridge of sand hills above the miasma of swamps, and therefore, remarkable for healthfulness, fanned by bracing breezes from the Gulf, supplied with an abundance of pure water, famed for the liberality, hospitality, refinement, and morality of her citizens, ease of access, and surrounded by a vast area of country, in which the whites form a large majority of the population, Troy offers advantages as an educational center enjoyed by few towns.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION

1. Applicants for admission must be at least fifteen years of age.
2. They must be able to pass a creditable examination in Orthography, Reading, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History of the United States. This examination is intended rather to ascertain the pupils' capabilities than to find out what facts they may have learned.
3. They must sign the pledge given below:

The State of Alabama, Pike County:

In consideration of being admitted to the State Normal School at Troy, without any charge against me for my tuition, I, _____, do here bind and obligate myself to teach in the Public Schools of the State of Alabama for at least two years, whenever I may have an opportunity to do so, subject to the rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the laws of said State.

4. Any student may be released from this obligation by paying to the Treasurer of the Normal School the regular tuition fee as given elsewhere.

PROFESSIONAL COURSE OF ONE YEAR

1. Methods in Common School Branches
2. Psychology and Science of Education
3. School Management and Systems of Education
4. The Art of Teaching and Practice Teaching

This course is offered to graduates of high schools and colleges in which the course of academic work prescribed is essentially equivalent to that required in the Normal School and to teachers of more than one year's successful experience, who shall be able to pass the examination for "First Grade Certificate" in the public schools of Alabama.

As this course cannot be completed in less than one year, no one will be graduated who does not spend an entire scholastic year in the school.

THE MODEL SCHOOL

The city of Troy, by local taxation, will support a Graded School on the most approved plan. It will contain all grades, from the lowest primary to the high school, each taught by a skillful teacher.

This school has been placed under the same management as the Normal School that it may be used as a practice school. In it the Normal pupils will have the opportunity for observation and for actual teaching, under the direction and criticism of experienced teachers. In this way they will be taught to apply those correct principles of teaching and school government which it is the mission of the Normal School to inculcate. The practice teaching in this school will form an important part of the school's training and will occupy the greater part of the last term of the senior year.



Old Academy at Orion, north Pike County.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

DISCIPLINE

The discipline of this school will be made as simple as possible. Students will be expected to govern themselves, to discharge their duties without compulsion, and to refrain voluntarily from all improprieties of conduct. Those who are unwilling to conform to the known wishes of the Faculty are considered unfit to become teachers. The Faculty consider the following regulations necessary to the welfare of the School, and they must be observed by the students:

1. Regularity and promptness in the attendance of school duties will be expected of all students.
2. Any student proposing to be absent from his school duties should inform the President previous to its occurrence. If this is impracticable, he should render his excuse to the President at the earliest opportunity after its occurrence.

3. Any tardiness at a recitation is to be explained to the teacher in charge before entering the class.
4. Students are expected to devote themselves to study in their respective rooms during the evenings of each school-day, and visiting or receiving visits at such time is positively forbidden.
5. Students must not, at any time, visit billiard or drinking saloons or other places of dissipation."

Dr. Dill's rules directly echoed the heavy hand of the Board of Directors under which he operated. As far as these men were concerned, if a normal were to be formed and were to be successful in the eyes of the citizens of South Alabama, the requirements of the students therein must be explicit in theory and in reality.

The Board of Directors met quite often during the early years of the Normal's development. Having elected a President for the institution, the next transaction was

the appointment of faculty members which occurred at the second meeting on April 19, 1887. Here Julia M. Peterson was chosen as teacher of methods, which job was actually as the supervisor of student teaching. Mr. Shackelford, who had been Dr. Dill's assistant at the Male High School for two years, was selected instructor of science and English. J. W. Morgan was picked as instructor of mathematics and foreign languages. Each of these was hired at an annual salary of \$600. As specified by the bill, the Normal could and appropriately did associate itself with the city's public schools; therefore, the teachers taught on the high school level as well and received salaries from the city for that service.

Vacancies for the remainder of the faculty were apparently filled by Dr. Dill as no record of the Board's

action on this matter exists. When the Normal officially opened in September of 1887, the faculty was joined by Miss Laura Jenkins of Montgomery, who began her work as instructor of drawing and Professor E. H. Kruger of Atlanta who began as teacher of music. At a third meeting later that spring the Board adopted a set of by-laws for itself and set up general rules and regulations for the Normal. These included the creation of the school calendar, the placement of the faculty under the direction of the President, the authorization of the faculty to design the courses of study, and the adoption of admissions requirements for the students. Here was also adopted the contractual agreement that the students would be required to sign for the waiver of tuition.



The first faculty, c. 1887.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

Near the end of the summer, Julia Peterson resigned her position as teacher of methods, and elected to replace her in this capacity was Miss Nettie Rousseau, a recent graduate of Cook County Normal School in Illinois. Her influence was later seen in the development of the professional education curriculum, for she brought with her the excellent heritage of her *alma mater*, which was the pacesetter of teacher training institutions in the United States.

The Troy Normal's first curriculum was purely academic; the calendar was divided into two semesters and the classifications were Junior Class, Middle Class, and Senior Class. The coursework consisted of a "Topical Review of Elementary Studies" for the juniors, which included English grammar, arithmetic, Latin grammar, physiology, rhetoric, algebra, and physics. The first semester of the middle (or second) year was entitled "Psychology," and included English literature, algebra, Caesar, French and German, and chemistry. Second term was entitled "History and Science of Education" and was made up of more English literature, geometry,

Cicero's orations, geology, and an elective course in French and German.

In the senior year, the normal student reached the pinnacle of preparatory coursework. The first term, "Methods and School Management," required history of the world, geometry, Virgil's *Aeneid*, and physical geography. "The Art of Teaching and Practice Teaching" was the title of the student's last semester and included essay writing and criticism, trigonometry, and Virgil's *Aeneid* again. The French and German course was offered as an elective both semesters of the senior year. With the exceptions of the summer schools that were offered later, this curriculum remained basically unaltered through both the Dill and the Eldridge administrations.

The creating act specified that the city provide as quickly as possible a suitable building and grounds for the new school purposes. This would have to be secured before the legislative appropriation would be made available. The original site of the Normal was known as the William Murphree lot, located at the juncture of



The first building erected on the original campus of the Troy Normal School, c. 1887.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

Walnut, Academy, and South Brundidge Streets. Approximately one city block in size, the lot was deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors, who secured its purchase by the City and contracted with M. M. Tye of Ozark to erect the first building. Construction began in the late spring.

The building was a two-story brick structure of modified Gothic style, often referred to in architectural terms as Queen Anne. It had an imposing spire or turret effect in the center and looked stately in the center of the lot. It contained eight rooms for classes and administration, and coupled with the old Female Seminary Building at the corner of the lot, provided more than ample space for the Normal's beginning. When the cornerstone was laid on August 24, 1887, a gala celebration involving the entire city ensued. Finally, Troy and Pike County had a tangible reason to believe that higher education had arrived.

"...the Masons, led by John G. Harris, Grand Master, took the leading part (in the ceremonies). They were assisted by the Troy Brass Band, the Oates Rifles, and twelve little girls who deposited various souvenirs in the cornerstone vault. The deposits were made as follows: City and County Officers, Miss Amy Hubbard; Roster of the Masonic Lodge, Miss Fannie Lou Starke; Roster of the Fire Department, Miss Ettie Jackson; Roster of the Tyrian Chapter, Miss Lillie Belle Cotton; Roster of the First Baptist Church, Miss Bettie Locke; The Troy *Messenger*, Miss Willie Blan; Roster of the Troy Cornet Band, Miss Josie Brannen; Roster of the Methodist Church, Miss Lottie Wilson; Roster of the Episcopal Church, Miss Ann Starke Gardner; Faculties of Schools, Miss Mittie Bowles; The Troy *Enquirer*, Miss Grace Wood; Roster of Oates Rifles, Miss Clare Baker." The building was finished and ready for occupancy in February of 1888.

One of the other provisions of the creating bill was that the Normal be supplied with appropriate facilities for practice teaching; this, too, was the ultimate responsibility of the city. As mentioned in an earlier chapter, the school system in Troy was over-specialized by modern standards and was in desperate need of revision. As a means of initiation toward this end the State Legislature established a heretofore nonexistent school district for Troy in February 1887. By this token, the city school board planned that the graded schools share the new building with the Normal, and subsequently, to place the two systems under a single jurisdiction. Therefore, one of the first duties assigned to Dr. Dill as President of the Normal was to share the responsibility of selecting faculty members for the city schools. Since he and Mr. Shackelford had worked so well together in previous years, they examined the applicants for the teaching positions. Among those selected were Miss Catherine Collins Gardner (daughter of Board Chairman J.D. Gardner) for third and fourth grades and

Miss Laura Montgomery for first and second grades. These women would come to personify the ideals of teaching during their many years of service to the public schools and to the Normal.

An interesting fact is that Dr. Dill and Mr. Shackelford took charge of the Negro graded schools as well: they appointed W. D. Floyd as principal and Emma Jones his assistant. Whereas all high school teaching for the white school district was to be done by the Normal instructors, there was yet to be established a high school level for the black students.

The consolidation of the public elementary and high school systems with the newly established Normal would result in obvious improvements in the coming years. The objective of the Normal was to train public school teachers of the highest caliber and ability; therefore, the assurance fostered by having the Normal's President select the instructors instilled some much needed standardization on all levels. Later, as those students of the Normal advanced into the supervised realm of practice teaching, they would become inspirations to their students. The positive effects would soon be revealed as more and more young people would aspire to the teaching profession.

Not only was Dr. Dill President of the Troy Normal School, he was Troy's superintendent of schools. Alongside him was the influential Charles Henderson, who served the School Board as President and member *ex-officio*. Mr. Henderson would later marry the recently appointed first and second grade teacher Laura Montgomery. Dr. Dill was in his mid-thirties when the Normal opened. The son of Professor Thomas Dill of Howard College in Marion, our institution's first president began his career in education shortly after having received his degree from Howard. He was teacher of science at his *alma mater* for several years until he was disqualified because of his impending deafness. In 1885, Dill was chosen principal of Troy's Male High School and set forth to improve the school system in the city. During his tenure at the Male High School, Dr. Dill proved himself not only as an able educator, but more importantly as a superb administrator. The Board of Directors of the Normal had, frankly, little choice in selecting faculty and administrators for the purpose of training teachers. Many proven teachers in the city and the county had been instrumental in securing a Normal School for this part of the state. However, none of these men and women had been specifically trained to teach teachers. As time drew nigh for the Board's appointments and elections of officials for the Normal, they realized that they had to exercise great care in making those crucial first decisions. Professors Dill and Shackelford were obviously the most highly qualified educators in the city, and Mrs. Peterson, Principal of the Female Seminary, was quite popular with the people of Troy. When Mrs. Peterson resigned and Miss



Charles Henderson, Mayor of Troy and Governor of Alabama, c. 1912.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

Rousseau was appointed to her position, this offered Troy its only professionally trained teacher for the charter faculty. Her mentor had been Francis W. Parker (Cook County Normal School), one of the most reputable trainers of teachers in the country.

Dr. Dill served as President of the Troy Normal School for but one year. Not only was he Superintendent of Troy City Schools, for which he had charge of interviewing, examining, and selecting teachers for the graded public schools and the Normal, but he also had his position with the Normal which was not one of great prestige; it was, rather, one of dizzying responsibility. He was simultaneously the director of public relations, director of housing, dean of students, business manager, director of admissions, chairman of the faculty, director of the physical plant, legislative liaison, chaplain, counselor, and all-purpose consultant.

With much ado and an incomplete building, classes began at the Troy Normal School on September 19, 1887. Temporary classrooms were fitted in two rented houses adjacent to the sparse campus, to supplement the space in the former Female Seminary building (the largest building in Troy at the time). This was the new educational nucleus for the area. The new building was occupied upon its completion in February and the Nor-

mal moved out of the rented houses. The Female Seminary building was still in use.

The success of the Normal's first year may be testified by Dr. Dill's annual report to the Board of Directors dated June 4, 1888:

"Whole number of students enrolled 128. Number of Normal students 80. Number of non-Normal 48. Number of students residents of Troy 76. Non-residents 52. Normal students residents of Troy 34. Normal students non-residents 46. Number of counties represented 9. Pupils from other states 3. Average age boys 17 1/2; girls 17...I have never had the pleasure of teaching a more uniformly studious, moral, and exemplary corps of students." One finds it amusing to ponder the possible enrollment of any other caliber of students, having read Dr. Dill's statement of the proposed Normal!

In addressing the Board at the close of his term, Dr. Dill mentioned the laborious efforts of beginning the school and of the challenge posed by recruiting both faculty and students coming from a vast variety of educational premises. As evidenced in this report, the Normal was divided into two basic curricula: that for training teachers and that for providing study to those not intending to become teachers; i.e., the professional and the non-professional courses. This has been the format at Troy ever since its inception.¹

Professor Dill was paradoxically reflective and forward-minded in his candid comments to the Board that June: "Our pupils come to us with so little knowledge of the common branches of study that we must teach them the matter before we can instruct them in the method...Education is mental development...Personal and persistent effort is the condition of mental growth...The powers of the mind are developed in a certain order...The chief office of the teacher is to stimulate and direct the effort of the pupil...Because a method is old, we do not regard it as necessarily false. Because another is new does not make it correct. Conservative enough to hold on to what is good in the old, we claim to be progressive enough to adopt modern improvements. We strive to combine the best features of the old and the new in education...A normal school is incomplete without a model elementary school attached to it and under its control...Not only is this model school an object lesson to our students; but it is also used as a practice school."

The President's message to the Board of Directors is illustrative of his prowess in the field of education. It is also testimony to his regard for the new institution and to the clarity of his hopes for its future development and reputation. During the Normal's first year, the bulk of the students were in the junior (first year) class. Of the six seniors who matriculated, three graduated: Kitty Corley, Celeste Darby, and Emesa Locke.

Almost fifty years following the first year of the Normal's existence, Edward Madison Shackelford wrote: "I am in a position to say that (Dr. Dill's) opinion of the group of students who matriculated for the first year of the Normal has been thoroughly justified. I have seen them grow into successful teachers and useful citizens. Of course, many of them have finished their work on earth and have been called up higher. Many of the others are leaders in professional or business life, and practically all have proved loyal to the College and to the ideals for which it stands."

CHAPTER FOUR: EDWIN RUTHVEN ELDRIDGE, 1888-1899

"...a stranger from the North..."

The departure of Professor Dill was not necessarily of the most amicable nature. He did not actually resign from the Normal faculty until June 21, 1888, not quite three weeks following his glowing report to the Board of Directors. At the Board's June 4 meeting, the selection of a faculty for the following year was mentioned. The next meeting was held on June 18, and the minutes read, "On motion the Board proceeded to the election of a faculty by ballot with the following result, E. R. Eldridge of Columbus Junction, Iowa, for President." Mayor Henderson had conferred with Professor Mitchell, President of the Florence Normal, for information regarding potential applicants for the position. Dr. Dill was subsequently appointed to the Chair of Science at the Normal; but the reasons for his demotion were left undisclosed. All the other instructors were retained with the exception of Miss Rousseau, whose duties as teacher of methods were assigned to the new President. She was released from her duties "with resolutions of appreciation and regrets." No further statements regarding the reasons for her release are recorded. Professor Shackelford was to retain the Department of English, but Dr. Dill filed his resignation with the Board a few days later. Undoubtedly he was leery of possible embarrassment which might ensue in his service under the authority of the new and relatively unknown president. He left Troy quietly very soon thereafter. Then began one of the most controversial and difficult periods in the institution's history.

A native of Indiana, Edwin Ruthven Eldridge had held presidential positions at several institutions in Iowa and had been Superintendent of Education in one Iowa county. To his credit was the establishment of a normal in-

stitution in Iowa in 1870. He held the honorary Doctor of Laws from Drake University in Des Moines because of his work in teacher education, a degree which was conferred upon him during his first year in Alabama. Dr. Eldridge's tasks had been prescribed for him before

Professor Dill resigned following his year of presidency and became superintendent of the city schools in Bessemer, Alabama, where he remained until his death in the summer of 1915.

stitution in Iowa in 1870. He held the honorary Doctor of Laws from Drake University in Des Moines because of his work in teacher education, a degree which was conferred upon him during his first year in Alabama. Dr. Eldridge's tasks had been prescribed for him before



Dr. Edwin Ruthven Eldridge, president of the Troy Normal from 1888-1899.
Courtesy TSU Archives.

his arrival in Troy: he was a well-educated Northerner and as such had to convince the staunch Alabamians of his good intentions, as both a citizen and an educator. This was formidable for Eldridge, since opposition to his election was well-formed. The instructors in the Normal and in the graded school division had heard of his accomplishments in teacher education and subsequently feared that those among them who were untrained in the profession would be released.

Dr. Eldridge set about his work through prolific speeches and written articles in various public and professional journals. His topic was always “better education through better teachers” and he spoke and wrote with great stamina and confidence. Eldridge soon earned the title “publicity fiend” as he brought the purposes of normal education to the people.

Early in his administration, Eldridge terminated the publication of an annual college catalogue or bulletin. In its place, he created *The Normal Exponent*, a quarterly journal of general news and interest, along with periodic academic information previously found in the catalogue. This was the policy for ten years. The new president had innovative plans for the college, and he began these by increasing the faculty from five to seven members and the curriculum from three to four years (although there were actually no changes in the courses being offered). The expanded curriculum gave the college the right, in Eldridge’s estimation, to grant degrees. On May 28, 1889, one degree was bestowed: its recipient was Miss Leila Eldridge, who was awarded a Bachelor of Philosophy Degree. Dr. Eldridge’s daughter was the only student at the Normal who met the requirements for a degree that year. It was not until 1893 that the Alabama Legislature changed the name of the Normal to Troy State Normal College, and specifically authorized it to grant bachelors degrees. Thus, the degrees issued by the Eldridge administration between 1889 to 1893 were granted without the Legislature’s permission. Years later, Edward M. Shackelford made the following comments regarding this phenomenon: “The degrees issued between 1893 and 1911 were issued in accordance with the law; but in those days every institution fixed its own standards and credited or discounted others as it saw fit. Frankness compels me to say that our courses of study were no more up to the standards of today than were those of many other reputable institutions. Hence, our degrees of those days were discounted by some school officials.” (Bannon, p. 75)

By vote of the Legislature in 1893, at any rate, the College was able to offer the curriculum leading to the bachelors degree, and Eldridge took full advantage of that permission through extensive advertising in *The Exponent*. The marketing gathered students from all over the state, and as Eldridge had no doubt predicted, these were excellent students who wanted professional training in the field of education and who could not af-

ford to attend the more expensive colleges and universities in Alabama.

The granting of degrees being legalized, Dr. Eldridge promoted his expansion plan by creating a summer term at the college: The Normal Institute was conducted from August 26 to September 13, 1889. Actually a form of postgraduate work for teachers engaged in the profession, this was a pioneer venture in the state of Alabama, and very possibly in the South. Here are some excerpts from *The Normal Exponent* which advertised this new program:

“Purposes

The object of this new agent, The Normal Institute, is to afford facilities for the study of normal methods, at a time of year when the large majority of schools are dismissed, so as to accommodate the teachers now in the work. Many cannot stop teaching to attend a long course at the Normal School, and in order to give such an opportunity to ‘brush-up’ in studies, and at the same time get an insight ‘into new educational ways,’ the Normal Institute, or ‘Summer School of Methods,’ is created. The fact that teaching, like everything else, is making great revolutions in methods and principle, renders this ‘Method School’ a necessity.

“Strange as it may appear, the better class of teachers will be the ones who will appreciate the Normal Institute the more, and will thank Major Palmer, State Superintendent of Education, the more, for his efforts to establish these...

“Plan

In order that all grades of teachers may be accommodated as to instruction, the Normal Institute will be divided into two classes—A and B.

“The A class will contain the more advanced and the B class those who are beginners in the responsible duties of the teacher. Another year we can hope to have still a higher grade of work.

“Lectures

There will be Sabbath ‘evening’ courses of lectures by leading ministers of this section; a Week-day-evening course by first-class talent; and a Day-course by leading educator of this section.”

The summer school sessions continued each year until the end of Dr. Eldridge’s presidency. In 1893, however, the name was officially changed to “The Peabody Summer School of Pedagogy” indicating the newly secured support of the Peabody Fund whose chief agent was J. L. M. Curry.

By the fourth year of his term as Troy Normal’s President, Dr. Eldridge had garnered legislative permission to grant degrees and had established a summer term. Having done so, he then saw fit to realize another dream and created Troy’s extension program, a forerunner to our present branch campus system. Dr. Eldridge made the appropriate announcement in the *Normal Exponent*, naming the new appendage “The Peabody Sum-



Freshman class of the Troy State Normal College, 1897.

Courtesy TSU Archives

mer School of Pedagogy and College Extension Professional Course Associated with and under the State Normal College, Troy, Alabama," and further announced that the arrangement was "...under the joint direction and control of the Alabama Education Department and the Peabody and the State Normal College management." A major concern of Dr. Eldridge was that there were still at this time many teachers who had never actually attended a normal college; indeed, many did not possess degrees or any other type of certification. These teachers were the target market for the Peabody Summer School. Though their years of service had no doubt proven their adequacy, the state boards of education across the country were realizing the validity of professional training and were beginning to insist that even the oldest teachers seek the type of education afforded by such schools as Troy.

The course work was extensively advertised in the South as was the forte of Dr. Eldridge. *The Normal Ray*, Volume I, Numbers 8 and 9, June and July 1891, described the following summer coursework at the Troy Normal: "Scholastic Department: ethics and metaphysics; English and civics; Latin language and literature; natural science and drawing; pure and applied mathematics. Adjunct Department: vocal and instrumental music; elocution and physical culture; fine

arts: painting, crayoning, and drawing; commercial science. Pedagogic Departments: theoretical pedagogy; practical pedagogy (kindergarten thru high school; taught at the model school)." A special accoutrement of the program was the Peabody State Normal Institute, whose courses included "The Art, Science, and Philosophy of the Common or Fundamental Branches; Methods of Study and Instruction; School Organization and Management; School Supervision and Government; Practical Psychology and Ethics; and The Art, Science, and Philosophy of Education."

All this was a part of President Eldridge's fantastic master plan to carry the institution to the people and to promote the ever-growing profession of teaching. He stated that the program was "intended especially for graduates or other scholarly persons already in the work of teaching but who have never had the opportunity of a systematic course of professional training." At this time there remained many teachers in various schools who had never actually attended a normal college; few of them held degrees of any sort.

Thus, by 1891, Troy was the only normal institution in Alabama which had a summer school, had the right to grant degrees, and offered extension work for practicing teachers. Needless to say, this placed Troy Normal in the limelight and the school was regarded with

some opposition by Livingston, Jacksonville, and Florence. Troy had to its credit a gregarious and ambitious leader in Dr. Eldridge, but the opposition that was raised derived not only from the rival normal colleges; questions had begun to arise internally. Very soon after Eldridge divulged his plans for expansion, some of the faculty members offered the opinion that the degrees granted were disproportionate with the college work which was done by the students who attained them. The minutes of the Board meeting dated May 29, 1889, include the following statement: "The Board has heard with regret at different times of a want of cooperation and unanimity in the faculty." Shortly thereafter, many professors resigned, and before long Professor Shackelford was the only original member of the college faculty who remained.

An interesting series of events began to occur as the administration of Dr. Eldridge continued. In 1897, Alabama Legislative scholarships were established by the President and were approved by the Board of Directors. This passage allowed each member of the lawmaking body to nominate one student each year who would receive a full tuition and incidental scholarship for two years at the Troy Normal, and the scholarship would remain valid as long as the student continued in attendance for a period of two years. The legislature also allotted \$1.50 per month for each of these students for boarding costs. The only boarding facility for the scholars selected by the Legislature was operated by Dr. Eldridge. The money for the boarding students was paid to Dr. Eldridge directly out of the college treasury, rather than by being poured into the treasury from the Legislature. Because of this mysterious arrangement, many of the faculty members felt that they were being cheated, especially since they were not receiving their full salaries. The plan was, however, quite popular with the legislators since they felt instrumental in the program, and the scholarships soon attracted quite a few excellent students to the college. The more students it attracted, the more difficult it became for the college to meet its own financial obligations, as all monies appeared to be flowing into student recruitment.

In yet another attempt to broaden the regional appeal of the Troy Normal, Dr. Eldridge announced in the Summer 1896 edition of *The Normal Exponent* that the college would provide educational benefits to those who wished to study the gospel ministry: a denominational school would be directly associated with the Normal. Dr. Eldridge claimed in the publication that the plans had been approved by the Board of Directors, but no such evidence was ever gleaned from the board meetings' minutes. A course of study was designed in cooperation with the Congregationalists and with the Methodist Protestants, and the theology students matriculated at the Normal during the month of June of each year.

Although the theology course brought some extremely qualified students to the Normal, its creation simply led

to more criticism of the headstrong president. The plan for expansion was getting completely out of control, and the circuits of the young college were becoming overloaded. In essence, Troy Normal did not have the facilities to support the series of programs which Eldridge was introducing. After all, the college was barely in its tenth year and could not yet be considered in the annals of higher education a first-class institution. But to Eldridge, the goals he set forth from his inauguration were to make Troy the best normal school in the country, and everything he did to that result was right and proper in his estimation. His desire to make Troy an all-purpose college was not inherently wrong; but the rate at which he expected the institution to grow was impossible.

The Board of Directors had given Dr. Eldridge full control of the college's finances: he was to collect the funds, to pay current bills, and to keep a ledger of accounts paid and accounts receivable for periodic reports to the board. Unfortunately, the president's failure to report the fate of all monies which passed through his hands aroused criticism and suspicion, especially from the faculty, who were not being paid. The instructors began to feel that the money which should have been paid them was being used to attract students into programs for which proper facilities did not exist. Eventually, queries were made to the board, which in turn made its first of many admonitions on June 4, 1894: "The President was requested to have a full financial statement for examination by committee on finance." Almost a year later, a similar statement was made, but the request was amended to require Eldridge's submission of an account record on a regular basis. The most powerful of the board's directions was made on June 23, 1896, when it said, "On motion the President of the Faculty (Eldridge) was required to present to finance committee his financial report *forthwith*." We do not fully understand the board members' patience in waiting almost a full year before making each of these increasingly strong directives to Dr. Eldridge, but what patience they had waned by 1899. The President could not provide something he did not have, that being an accurate account of funds he had handled; the Board of Directors could not account to the Legislature for the fate of the appropriated funds if they had no knowledge of their disbursement; and the faculty members could not continue to teach without salaries. It would seem that all of Dr. Eldridge's monetary and physical efforts were being channeled into student recruitment, public relations, and expanding programs. The college could not operate in this sadly erratic fashion, and Dr. Eldridge bluntly announced in 1899 that either he or the faculty would have to be dismissed.

And so began one of the most unsavory episodes in the history of Troy. Ironically and unwittingly, Dr. Eldridge had plotted his own dismissal a few years before by amending the original charter of the college

with regard to the selection of board members. He had suggested the change which was approved by the Legislature in 1893 so that nine members were to be named to the board by the Governor from lists designed by the State Superintendent of Education. These men were divided into three classes, with one class to retire every two years. Three members retired in 1895, three in 1897, and three in 1899. In another attempt to negate the school's local image, the governor chose members from several areas of the state. By the time of the showdown, Captain O. C. Wiley was the only member of the original board of directors. The board meeting of June 20, 1899, was a historic one and was not without physical aggression among the members. A few months prior to the hearing and the balloting, Shackelford had been appointed to chair the Eldridge opposition since he was the only member of the original faculty remaining and carried seniority over the others. Hearings were held for both positive and negative comments on Dr. Eldridge, and the ballot resulted with a vote of Eldridge, 2, Shackelford, 7.

As a matter of protocol, Eldridge was not actually fired; rather he was asked to resign and subsequently took charge of the city schools as superintendent. The previous year, the city schools had been placed back under the administration of the normal after the death of Professor McCall, and then superintendent Fletcher Jackson Cowart was accepted into the college faculty. Although the city and college schools became autonomous again in 1899, they occupied adjoining grounds and buildings. As one might imagine, this formed an uncomfortable arrangement for Eldridge as the former and Shackelford as the newly elected Normal College President; the juxtaposition resulted in such student nicknames as "City Pigs" and "Normal Hogs." This was the ugly situation as Shackelford began his administration.

Edwin R. Eldridge's fateful plan for expansion called for an extensive publicity campaign, a duty and responsibility which he carried forth affably. His intentions seemed to be of the noblest nature, but he was hindered by an absence of money, facilities, and staff to realize his dreams. The fact that Troy was a very young school at the time of his election was no fault of his; his illusions of fame and grandeur for the college were the fuel for his attempts at rapid expansion; and his business practices would not meet with approval from modern financiers.

Though Eldridge was an effective orator and an innovative educator, his failure to account for his finances had more to do with his eventual downfall than any other factor. Following is the account of the happenings, according to Shackelford: "After the separation from the city schools in 1890, the city ceased to pay any part of the salaries of the college faculty, and the small state appropriation had to be supplemented with incidental fees collected from students. The state appropriation



Captain Oliver C. Wiley, an avid proponent of the Troy Normal School.
Courtesy TSU Archives.

was paid to Charles Henderson (treasurer of the board) and was regularly reported by him. Fees were collected by President Eldridge, who, according to Examiner Purifoy, kept no books except his receipt stubs and made only incomplete and unsystematic reports to the board. The board had given him both the right to collect and to pay out monies for the school, with the understanding, of course, that full and regular reports be made to and approved by (the board). As has already been stated, these reports were not made and the most complete record of his accounts is that contained in Judge Purifoy's report to Governor Johnston, dated July 14, 1899. On pages 2 and 3 of that report, he says, "The only data from which I could check the collections of President Eldridge were a lot of unsystematically kept stub books...When...I asked him for his roll book he informed me that his stub books were his only roll book...No cash book was kept by him and no general roll of students..."

Exactly why Dr. Eldridge ignored the admonitions of the board is not known. Nor do we understand his reasons for denying the protests of his faculty, whose money he seemed to be spending. Nevertheless, despite the cries of warning and opposition, Eldridge left office under unpleasant circumstances in the minds of most of the people associated with the college at that time. One exception to any bad feelings was Shackelford, the new president, who recommended that financial and moral settlements be made with Dr. Eldridge as soon as possible. A hearing was held, but the members of the board remained torn in the decision; thus, no settlement was made. And so the question remains: was Eldridge abdicated owing the college money, or did the college owe its president?

CHAPTER FIVE:
EDWARD MADISON SHACKELFORD, 1899-1936

“The standard-maker...”

In the shadows of much adversity and a rash of inelegant rhetoric, the administration of Dr. Shackelford commenced in the summer of 1899. He no longer had to consider the administration of the city school system along with that of the college, for their divorce was final in 1899. His set tasks, however, were much more monumental, as he had to make many amends for the damages which had been assessed. Though Shackelford had been associated with the college from the day of its inception, he was admittedly poorly versed in executive affairs. The University of Alabama graduate and Montgomery County native faced the skepticism from

press, faculty, alumni, students, and townspeople that naturally followed a change in administration. After all, Eldridge had been quite qualified for the position and the internal conflicts of the college had not been common knowledge outside the institution.

Of primary importance in the beginning of Shackelford's term of office was the adequate provision of classroom space and facilities for a growing enrollment. This necessity is underscored by the board's report of June 12, 1900:

“The result of our summer's labor was the best opening in the history of the Institution, and the chief pro-



The faculty, c. 1899. Shackelford is seen on top row, center.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

blem then confronting us was that of providing building and seating accommodations for our students...It was a common occurrence to see classes in every room, in the halls, on the stairways, and on the campus at the same time...Of the 195 students enrolled in our college classes this year, 144, nearly 74%, lived away from Troy. This shows a steady widening of the influence of the College; for, out of the total enrollment of 180 last year, only 104, about 58% were non-residents."

In spite of the separation of the city schools from the college, almost as many children were enrolled in the Normal's model school as were in the public school system. Therefore, the city had to provide more classroom space for the model school facilities. Another task which Dr. Shackelford faced was the consolidation of funds gained from the professional teacher training. He did this by abolishing the theological courses, by doing away with the post-graduate degree programs, and by stopping the subsidizing policy for students which had been started by Eldridge. Eventually, the college ended its affiliation with the Troy Business College; further, the extension work was standardized and later abolished because the students enrolled in this curriculum were unwilling to abide by the new requirements. A general house cleaning was undertaken by the new president.

In the same year that Shackelford took over, Captain Oliver C. Wiley was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors and served in that capacity until 1911. As Captain Wiley had been the only original member of the board serving during the time of the ousting of Eldridge, he held Shackelford in high esteem and offered his full support of the new administration.

Shackelford was born in Montgomery County on February 1, 1863. He graduated from the University of Alabama two years before the founding of the Troy Normal and received the Doctor of Laws from Alabama in 1913. In the year of his graduation, he began a career with the Troy Male High School until the normal was created. At the Normal he served as professor of English and science, as professor of English and civics, and as president and professor of civics. His extracurricular activities included his position as chairman pro-tempore of the State Textbook Commission and membership in Alpha Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa and in Kappa Delta Pi education honorary. In 1924 he served as president of the Alabama Education Association, during which term he began the rigorous publicity campaign with his slogan "Give the People the Facts."

During the early days of Shackelford's administration, he faced the advocacy for the private schools in the state which had enjoyed a long success. These feelings were underscored with some remaining opposition to the public school system in higher education. One statement to this effect was made to Troy's Professor McCall by Colonel Willis Brewer, state senator from Lowndes



Professor Charles Roderick McCall.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

County, a wealthy landowner, attorney, and author, who said, "I would rather see every dollar that is appropriated for public schools thrown into the Alabama River." And this was just one of many such comments and unpublished opinions. Professor McCall, among other faculty members, was attempting to gain a greater legislative appropriation for the College. In 1899, many Alabamians opposed governmental support of colleges and universities, feeling that their foundations should remain a local affair. Some of these same people and many others denied the importance of special training for the teaching profession, even though the normal school in Alabama and in other states had already enjoyed two or three decades of growth and popularity. So once Dr. Shackelford had set up his administrative policies and had recruited an excellent faculty for the 1899-1900 school year, he began to design a campaign for greater acceptance of the normal school system. This had been, of course, one of the primary goals of his predecessor; but because of the mistakes that had been made, Shackelford's job was all but a pioneer endeavor.

Though Shackelford was admittedly somewhat ill-prepared for the executive undertakings normally required of a college president, he was possessed of enough stamina and determination to make the Troy Normal the best school of its type. Therefore, his campaign did not consist of words and new programs from the beginning; instead, it would be one of tangible objectives and



Interior of the Manual Training Building.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

visible accomplishments. During an era ripe for change, he saw this as the most effective means by which to reap greater acceptance of Troy as a first-class teachers college. And what, surmised Dr. Shackelford, would be a more effective thing than to improve the physical facilities of the college?

There had never been any controversy over locating the normal college in the city of Troy, but once that was decided, some question did exist concerning exactly where in the city the college would be housed. The Murphree lot, having been secured long before the legislative charter in 1887, was adequate for several years. But even before Dr. Eldridge left office, the college classes were scattered all over the campus, in every available space, and even outside the bounds of the campus in rooms rented from various landlords. Unfortunately, some skeptics refused to believe that the college would ever grow to expand beyond the city block that it occupied. The lot itself was a bit larger than four acres,

but in 1890, the Alabama Midland Railroad Company searched for a suitable right of way through Troy. Since most of the members of the Board of Directors were especially interested in the railroad's coming to Troy, they allowed the company to claim a seventy-five foot strip of the campus from its western side. A little later, a street was added to run between the railroad and the campus, depleting even more of the school's property. The remaining three-acre campus was bordered by Railroad Avenue on the west, by North Brundidge Street on the east, by Academy Street on the south, and by the Henderson, Black, and Greene mill property on the north. And so it was until the campus moved in September of 1930.

The 1911 session of the Alabama Legislature approved and appropriated \$40,000 for the construction of a women's dormitory at Troy. After obligatory thanksgiving, the men who ran the institution began to ponder and to discuss heatedly the location of the new building.

Some of the board members wished to see the new building erected on the existing site; but others thought this would be the ideal time to secure different property and build the new dormitory as the first project in an enlargement of the campus. It must be noted here that the original Board of Directors for the Troy Normal had been abolished in 1911 and in its place had been chartered the Board of Trustees for the White Normal Schools of Alabama. The creation of the new board fostered the inquisition as the original board probably would have declared that the building be constructed on the Murphree lot without further deliberation. Nonetheless, the statewide board conducted a great amount of research and recommended the purchase of a tract of land known as the Boswell Place in an area of town now called Trojan Terrace. Shackelford was the main proponent of the school's moving to a new site. He immediately began to publicize the purchase of the land, and Governor O'Neal secured Charles Leavitt, a famous landscape architect from New York, to design the new campus. The 1912 edition of *The Palladium* contained a portion of Mr. Leavitt's plans, along with this description: "A removal of the site is in contemplation, a tract of eighty acres lying just north of the city limits having been recently acquired by the Board at a cost of \$8,382.90. A quadrangle of thirty acres has been laid out upon which the erection of eighteen buildings has been planned. Mr. Charles W. Leavitt, Jr. of New York, a noted landscape artist, who has been selected by the Board to lay out the grounds, pronounces the location ideal. It is quite elevated, commanding a prospect of many miles in almost every direction, and when the projected improvements have been completed, no school in Alabama will possess a more picturesque and inviting location." (*Palladium*, 1912, p. 10)

Although the monetary appropriation had occurred in 1911, the funds were not available until 1915, by which time Charles Henderson had been elected Governor of Alabama. Henderson had opposed the proposal to move the campus from the beginning of the discussion, and immediately changed the plans despite Dr. Shackelford's protest. The beautiful new site was abandoned, and the firm of L. V. LaBarre of Birmingham was contracted to build the new dormitory on the original campus. The building, to be called Laura Henderson Hall in honor of Governor Henderson's wife, was thus described in the Troy *Bulletin* of 1915: "A new and modern three-story brick dormitory will be ready for use when the school opens in September. This building will be of classical architecture in harmony with the present buildings, and will be fitted up with modern conveniences—such as steam heat, electric lights, water works, etc. Its furnishings will be neat, substantial, and convenient. It will be located on the campus, within a stone's throw of all the other buildings, so that students will not be exposed in bad weather while passing from

one to the other. It will accommodate 125 girls. Provision is made for the health, safety, and convenience of the young ladies, and everything possible will be done to make their life in the dormitory home-like, happy, and contented. An experienced matron will be in charge of the daily life of the young ladies, and a trained housekeeper will preside over the kitchen, dining-room, and pantry. Besides these two officers several lady teachers will occupy rooms in the dormitory, and their presence will be of great value to the students. The discipline will be reasonable but firm, and patrons may rest assured that their daughters will have thrown around them here every safeguard that the management deems essential to their welfare physically, mentally, morally, and socially. To this end comfortable bed rooms, a commodious dining room, excellent table fare, hospital accommodations, neatly furnished reception rooms, and the guiding influence of refined, sympathetic teachers and trained and experienced matron and housekeeper are provided for in the organization of this department." (*Bulletin of the State Normal School, Troy, Alabama*, 1915, II, No. 4, pp. 14-15.)

The proposed site of the college in Trojan Terrace was sold in 1919, and the board commenced with the purchase of property surrounding the downtown campus. This was done with the obvious intent of making this location permanent, but the board of trustees was surprised in that year by the State Board of Education. The Legislature had just made another appropriation, this being in the amount of \$30,000, and the new directors faced the problem of finding a suitable way of spending that money. They consulted Dr. F. B. Dresslar of Peabody College, who recommended that no further state funds be utilized for construction on the downtown site.

It began to appear as though Dr. Shackelford had been correct in this matter all along. The board accepted Dr. Dresslar's recommendation in 1921, and once more the question of location was at hand for the college's administration. On October 24 of that year, the people of Troy pledged \$35,000 in bonds for the purchase of a new site for the Troy Normal. Almost a year later, Governor Thomas Kilby and his committee finalized the purchase of 275 acres in the southeastern quadrant of Troy. The land was owned by W. B. Folmar, former mayor of the city, and was known as the Hilliard Place. The land was at once deemed more suitable and more beautiful than any other site which had been considered before. It was replete with rolling hills, streams, wooded glens, and a vast array of native flora. With the acquisition of this land began the most significant expansion of the college in its history, and the realization of its president's dreams.



The original administration building was remodeled along more classical lines around 1903.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The graduating class of 1908, in formal attire. Note the size of their diplomas.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

CHAPTER SIX: THE NEW CAMPUS

"A beautiful...permanent home..."

The metamorphosis of the college's physical facilities is interesting in that it traces the institution's growth as architectural fashions changed and as legislative appropriation increased. The Normal began its classes in the Troy Female Seminary Building as the main building was under construction. This main building has been described in an earlier chapter as somewhat crude but adequate. This building was altered in 1903 under the direction of Frank Lockwood, a noted Montgomery architect who also designed some of the elaborate College Street residences. The Gothic-inspired top of the building was removed and replaced by a dome akin to that of Thomas Jefferson's Monticello. The wings of the building were expanded symmetrically, and imposing Ionic columns were added across the portico. A Greek revival balustrade was added to the flattened roof of the building, giving it a more classical appearance to correlate with the other two buildings on the campus.

In 1907 the old seminary building was dismantled and its lumber was used to construct the manual training building, which stood directly behind the main building. In 1908, the Carnegie Library was secured through the efforts of Dr. Shackelford and Mayor Folmar. Andrew Carnegie donated \$10,000 for the construction of the building, with the understanding that the library would be jointly used by the college and the city. Mr. Lockwood designed the library to match the Administration Building and Henderson Hall: it was to be a one-story affair of brick and concrete with smatterings of the classical in its columns, balustrades, and masonry work. Today the library building is our sole reminder of the original campus, as it proudly serves the community as City Hall. Its beauty has been thoughtfully preserved by skilled artisans who have an obvious appreciation for the institution's architectural history.

So by the time the Hilliard Place was purchased, the Trojan campus consisted of the remodeled Administration Building, Henderson Hall, the manual training building, and the Carnegie Library. The next bit of college-related construction was that of Kilby Hall in 1923. This was the first building erected on the new land and had been designed by Dr. Dresslar of Peabody College, the gentleman who had earlier suggested that the campus be moved. He designed Kilby Hall in the fashion

of structures found in the American Southwest; its Spanish colonial architecture he deemed perfectly suitable to the moderate climate of southeast Alabama. Its atrium originally encompassed four of the large pecan trees which were part of a grove on the new property and was quickly hailed as one of the most beautiful spots in the city. Kilby Hall was erected as the college's lab school and its use began in September of 1924. For six years until the rest of the campus was moved, buses transported the lab school children and their student teachers to and from the facility.

As another prelude to the final move of the campus, the swimming pool was built in 1925. It was located in an area then known as Rose Park one quarter-mile from the center of the campus, directly in front of the present Chancellor's Home on McKinley Drive.² Of this addition Dr. Shackelford said, "In warm seasons this is a veritable paradise for the kiddies, and it is also a favorite resort for the college students during the hours set apart for them."

For the next few years, Dr. Shackelford and his faculty, along with the board members, contemplated plans for the new campus. The 1927 Legislature appropriated an unprecedented \$400,000 for Troy's new buildings, but as usual there was a delay of two years before the money was actually available. In this interim, Governor Bibb Graves had employed the renowned Olmstead Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts, as landscape engineers for designing the grounds of the new campus. He had also commissioned Warren, Knight, and Davis of Birmingham to work on plans for the buildings. Thus, by the time the state funds were available, the plans had been made and the work could begin. Hugger Brothers of Montgomery were to build Graves and Shackelford Halls according to the proposed plans, and construction began in the summer of 1929. Here we must note that before the erection of Kilby Hall, Dr. Dresslar had made a complete master plan of the new campus, employing the same type of architecture as Kilby throughout. However, the Massachusetts firm disapproved this plan and even suggested the razing of Kilby Hall as its style was incongruent with the Georgian facades of the new buildings. Needless to say, the college could not afford to dismantle a five-year-old



The home of President Shackelford, located at the corner of Elm and South Brundidge Streets.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

building simply because it did not match the others. So for more than fifty years Kilby Hall stood as a difference in taste among the architects of the early campus.

Graves and Shackelford Halls were under construction simultaneously, and through the months of 1929 and 1930, the spacious new campus took shape. Graves was designated the main administration building, and originally housed all college classes, laboratories, offices, the library, and a fireproof vault. The tiered spire atop the impressive building was at once christened *Palladium* in remembrance of the coveted treasure of the Pallas Athena in ancient Greece. This designation was one of the first in a long series of names and titles relating the college to its town's namesake.

Shackelford Hall was designed as a women's dormitory and soon became the nucleus of Troy's social life. It accommodated two hundred women and contained an infirmary, a social hall, an apartment for the housemothers, and a dining room. The same Corinthian columns as those of Graves Hall adorned the front portico, and an echoing rooftop banister was seen on it as well.

A beautiful campus called for appropriately decorated grounds, and so the Olmstead Brothers sent Mr. Mische of their firm to landscape the place. He made very definite suggestions as to variety, care, acquisition, and cultivation of various plants and was accurate to the very inch in his placement of them. Many of these items were donated to the college by interested townspeople and alumni, and Dr. Shackelford made note of these contributions in his fifty-year history of the institution.

The Troy State Normal College officially moved to the campus it still calls home on September 15, 1930. The street running east and west along the front of the new buildings was renamed Normal Avenue. Three splendid new buildings comprised the campus, and plans existed for many more. Of the move, Dr. Shackelford poignantly related, "The College not only had a home, it had a beautiful home, a permanent home, a home that was susceptible of wonderful development; and my fight for such a home was ended. To my mind this event in the history of the College is second in importance only to its establishment forty-three years before."



The swimming pool at Rose Park was completed in 1925.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

An aerial view of the newly completed Kilby Hall, situated amidst the 25-acre pecan grove. Circa 1924.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Thomas Kilby Hall as it appeared in the mid-1920's.

Courtesy TSU Archives.





Bibb Graves, Governor of Alabama, 1927-1931 and 1935-1939.



Architect's sketch of proposed administration building, c. 1927.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Architect's sketch of proposed library and fine arts building for the new campus, c. 1927.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



(Inset) Lulu Owens Powers, Secretary to Presidents Shackelford (1921-1936), Pace (1936-1937), and Smith (1937-1943). *Courtesy TSU Archives.*
 The sparkling new administrative offices in Bibb Graves Hall, shortly after its completion, c. 1929. *Courtesy TSU Archives.*

CHAPTER SEVEN: SHACKELFORD'S AUTUMN

"...pardonable pride in a record of achievement."

By the late 1930's the college's physical attributes consisted of Graves Hall, Kilby Hall, and Shackelford Hall. Included were library holdings and equipment in Graves Hall, an auditorium in Kilby, a chemical laboratory in Graves, and a social room, an infirmary, a kitchen, and a dining room in Shackelford. Other facilities about which Shackelford boasted were the tennis and basketball courts, football and baseball parks, seats, and other

accommodations for outdoor events. The college owned and operated three buses and had its own gas station and garage. Troy Normal also had a swimming pool, a moving picture machine, a radio, victrolas, a post office, a supply store, a canteen, and various articles of furniture and equipment. All told, at the close of Edward M. Shackelford's administration, the college's holdings were valued at \$705,150. Unfortunately, the

buildings on the original campus had been left to the elements, for the college could not operate them along with the new buildings and have enough money left to cover its necessary expenses. Attempts were made at allowing Henderson Hall to serve as a men's dormitory—it was even considered to move the building to the new site—but all attempts at this failed. Eventually the building was occupied by Dr. Oscar Edge and his staff and was the home of Edge Hospital for many years. The old Administration Building was torn down for the construction of Fort Charles Henderson, a national guard armory. As stated earlier, the Carnegie Library is the only remnant of the old campus.

Having covered the physical plant of the college, let us move on to some bits of academia from the Shackelford era. When Shackelford accepted the presidential position, the main concern of the college faculty and of the board members was the growth of the school's enrollment and the subsequent question of how to handle the volume of students. So the first several years of his administration were devoted to securing proper buildings and grounds for the campus; and as the curriculum had been hailed as an extraordinary one by educational critics, it was left alone for quite some time. Exceptions to this were Shackelford's removal of the theology courses and some of the other superfluous offerings.

As the original curriculum of the normal was quite brief, it appears in its entirety. This was the three-year course of study, expanded to four years by Eldridge in 1888. Eldridge divided the curriculum into two phases: Pedagogic and Scientific, leading to the Bachelor of Pedagogy (B.Ped.) and the Bachelor of Science (B.S.) respectively. Should one choose to remain at the normal for a fifth year and complete both the Pedagogic and the Scientific courses, he would receive the higher degree of Bachelor of Philosophy (B.Ph.).

Thankfully in 1911, with the advent of one overall Board of Trustees for the state normal colleges came some much-needed standardization in curriculum and requirements for graduation. The most significant changes were made in the departments of education, English, mathematics, and the arts; others were minimal. The course revisions caused so much comment among Troy's citizenry that Shackelford was compelled to make a statement in the *Troy Messenger* explaining the improvements that would be seen as a result of the modern curriculum. There was debate, however, that too much higher mathematics, technical science, and foreign language requirements existed in the course work and that these should be replaced with more offerings in history and social science.

It is interesting to note that in 1914 the department of home economics was created to correspond with the department of manual training. Young women and young men who wished to graduate from the normal

had to successfully complete course work in these respective veins. About the same time, the curriculum was under scrutiny for another revision. Dr. Shackelford was again correct in his feelings as education and arts were further developed, as much of the higher mathematics was deleted, and as foreign language was completely taken out of the curriculum. These changes occurred after careful inspection and recommendations from Dr. John W. Cook, President of the Normal School at DeKalb, Illinois, and Mr. J. L. McBrien of the Department of Education in Washington. By now the curriculum had travelled to the opposite end of the spectrum from the original. One major reason for this change could be speculated: the other colleges and universities in the country were beginning to realize that the normal colleges were viable competitors for the finer students. The curriculum revision was an effort to discourage levity in the enrollment; in essence, to keep out those prospective students who were not serious about the teaching profession. For a while the non-professional matriculants were barred from the normal's classes. The department of manual training was deleted in 1920, making the last notable change in the curriculum for a number of years.

Indeed Shackelford was serious about the Troy Normal and expected the same degree of seriousness from his students. Early applications for admission contained a warning from the president, "Do not make this application unless you really intend coming to the school." The 1917 *Bulletin* contained many instructions from the administration. Detailed instructions were included in the first pages, concerning when to enter the school, how and when to pay expenses, where to have mail addressed, and even a schedule of train arrivals in Troy from various points in each direction. "The sole function of the Normal School," stated the *Bulletin*, "is the preparation and training of teachers for the elementary, rural, and small town schools." Some information about the location echoed earlier reports made by Professor Dill in his announcements and enhanced the geographic description by saying that Troy, "with its population of over seven thousand, presents a happy medium between the lonesome country and the bustling city. The incentives to good are many; the allurements to vice, few."

Aside from the usual academic information, the Bulletin contained lists of the literary societies, the special clubs and organizations, the athletic opportunities, the alumni association, and the employment bureau. Young men were reminded that although no on-campus housing was available for them, they were the direct responsibility of the college at all times, regardless of where they chose to board. Dr. Shackelford himself kept a list of reputable boarding houses in the community and assured the prospective male students that "many of the best homes in the community are thrown open

to students and they are thus kept under wholesome influences." Young ladies, of course, were expected to live in the dormitory unless they resided at home with their parents. The female students were told of the advantages of dormitory life in terms of economy, safety, health, lasting friendships, and the mainstay of a woman's life: good housekeeping! Each young lady was told to bring the following items to furnish her room in the dormitory: two pillow cases; one bedspread; one comfort; four sheets; two clothes bags; six towels; six napkins; one teaspoon; and one glass. She was further instructed, "Where possible, each person's name should be marked upon these articles. No uniforms are required."

Boarding rates at the time of Shackelford's presidency were \$13 to \$15 per month with private families; \$15 per month in the dormitory. Laundry service ran \$1 to \$2 per month. The incidental fee was \$10 per term; the

library fee, \$1 per term. Female students who lived in the dormitory were charged a medical fee of \$1 per term. Textbooks were estimated to cost the student \$10 to \$15 per year, and fees for the lab school were \$3 per term for each grade level.

Loans were made available to students who qualified and were in the amount of \$100 per year. The Philathea Aid Association, under the direction of one Miss Sydney Swift, invited young ladies who wished to attend college but could not afford it to inquire as to the advantages that could be made possible. The Elizabeth M. Bashinsky Scholarship would offer \$100 per year to students who would promise to do housework in the dormitory; their board would be cut in half if they agreed to the scholarship's terms.

An earlier chapter mentioned the rules of conduct that would be expected of a student matriculating at the normal. These first rules were set up by the the original



The home economics class was a must for the modern young woman of the 1920's.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

board of directors and were under strict enforcement by Professor Dill. Appropriately, Dr. Shackelford was a diehard disciplinarian as well, and the statewide board of trustees instated a code of conduct for all the white normal schools in the state. Some of the causes for which a student could be suspended or expelled from one of the normals included “disobedience, unbecoming conduct, conduct involving moral turpitude, willful and continued neglect of studies, insubordination, insurrection, or inciting others to such action.”

The *Bulletins* during the Shackelford period contained a complete roster of the students enrolled, their hometowns, the high schools they had attended, and the number of units (or credit hours) they had thus far completed. This may have been an attempt to dispel any suspicion which may have been instilled by failure to disclose such information on the part of earlier administrations.

A significant change in the normal curriculum occurred in April 1929, when the State Board of Education authorized a four-year degree program for all the normals in the state. The change would take effect in 1930. Prior to this time, the normals had had four-year curricula, but the first two years therein had been of high school rather than of college-level work. So, beginning in 1930, all four years of course work were elevated to the collegiate level, and the schools were officially named Teachers Colleges.

These accomplishments in quality of work resulted in higher quality among the students who were being attracted by the institution. Considering the completion of the new buildings and grounds, a revised curriculum geared to the teaching profession, and other improvements that were being made at the time, Troy State Teachers College provided many advantages to the prospective student. The strong liberal arts foundation in the curriculum was seen to provide training not only in the profession of classroom teaching, but in other fields as well. The barring of non-professional students from the normals was reversed shortly after the adoption of the new curriculum and the name change, and the validity of the teachers college as a liberal arts school began to be accepted in each quadrant of the state. By virtue of these strides, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools granted accreditation to Troy State on December 6, 1934. This gave full credibility to an earlier catalogue statement by Dr. Shackelford ensuring all students that they would be qualified to do graduate work at the universities of their choice, as all work at the teachers colleges was fully accredited and transferable.

During Dr. Shackelford’s long tenure as president of Troy State Teachers College, he proved to be an inexhaustible source of thoughts and ideas. One of his greatest attributes was his understanding of the college student’s mind and personality. He knew that much of

what a young person would learn at college would emanate not from the mouths of professors nor from the pages of textbooks, but rather from the minds, hearts, and souls of other students in the same situation. From his very first days at the helm, Dr. Shackelford placed emphasis on extracurricular activities, or “incidentals” as they were sometimes called in those days. These he designed to enhance rather than to dominate the college life, so that the result of the incidentals was preparation for acceptance in the world after college.

Among the most active organizations during this time were the Young Men’s Christian Association and the Young Women’s Christian Association (YMCA and YWCA). Though Christian by nature, they were not intent on providing surrogate religions for the members; in fact, the college encouraged that each student find a church home in Troy and even provided free transportation to and from Sunday worship services. One of the many activities of the YMCA was cited in the yearbook: “At the opening of the fall season, 1911, YMCA committees met the trains, and conducted the students to their Hall, where they were made to feel at home, entertained, and helped in every possible way.” (*Palladium*, 1912.) They also engaged in frequent Bible studies and theological discussions. The women’s dormitory contained a commodious social room and a reception hall, whether we speak of Henderson Hall on the downtown campus or of Shackelford Hall on the present site. In either case, this was the social center for the college students where countless teas, receptions, dinners, and dances occurred. Later on, college dances were arranged both in the dormitory and in the spaciousness of Kilby Hall—of course, these were all supervised by the faculty members. Eventually, some Greek-letter sororities were chartered on the campus, but they were of a local rather than a nationally-affiliated nature. We



The sisters of Zeta Beta Phi, a local sorority on the campus during the 1920's.
Courtesy TSU Archives.

are not certain of the dates of their origins, but the 1926 *Palladium* mentions them: Sigma Kappa Pi, with colors purple and green; Delta Kappa Sigma, gold and white; Ki Ki, pink and green; Zeta Beta Phi, purple and gold. We are given no insight as to the purposes and goals of these organizations, other than obvious snob appeal and exclusivity. The Gladstone and Calhoun Literary Societies were active on the Troy campus from very early days, and they continue in existence at some colleges. As their names imply, they fostered the study of literature and encouraged literary work in their membership: poetic and prosaic readings and writings; frequent debates; sponsorship of seminars and lectures.

Of particular concern for Dr. Shackelford was the camaraderie of his faculty. Once, when asked by one faculty member the name of another, he was spurred to start the Teachers Dinner Club in 1926. The club met monthly, usually at the imposing residence of the President and First Lady, which still stands at the corner of Elm and Brundidge Streets. After the demise of this organization, Shackelford remarked that the social in-

teraction of faculty members became once again limited, and he was quite concerned about this.

A superb series of lectures and addresses during Shackelford's time enhanced the college's programs. Some of these were presented by the college faculty



"The Sleepy Club," c. 1923.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Coeds in an artistic pose, c. 1927.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

members, among whom were vibrant orators: Dr. Edgar McBryde Wright, Dr. Clarence Linden McCartha, Dr. Charles Roderick McCall, and Professor Auxford Sumner Sartain spoke frequently on both technical and popular topics. From outside the college community, Shackelford attracted such personalities as Dr. J. L. M. Curry; President John W. Cook of the DeKalb, Illinois, Normal School; Count Ilya Tolstoi; William Jennings Bryan; and Will Durant.

Another set of extracurricular activities were given the name *auxiliary agencies* and functioned much in the same fashion as clubs and organizations, but the difference was that the auxiliaries involved actual work on the part of the students involved. A rather unusual example of this was the College Farm, an agency which most of the state teachers colleges operated at one time or another. In 1920, after having seen the overwhelming need of such things as farm and dairy products for the operation of the college dormitory, the college purchased 120 acres east of town for the production of milk, butter, garden vegetables, and fresh meat. A few years later, the farm was traded in as partial payment for the

land on which the college now sits, and the farm equipment was moved there. Dr. Shackelford relates the success of the campus farm: "Two more mules were bought and sufficient other equipment for a four-horse farm. In the course of a few years, we have built one of the best herds of Jersey cows and Poland China hogs in this section, and the farm was producing an abundance of food for them." By 1929, however, the State Board of Education had ordered the cessation of all college-operated farms on the teachers college campuses; so, with much dismay, Dr. Shackelford closed his farm, and the students who had been so avidly involved in this venture were left to pursue other meaningful avocations.

Another of the auxiliaries was the college supply store. One of its earliest names was the *canteen*, and this misnomer stuck despite expansion and improvement. At first, the little store sold only the basic necessities: pencils, paper, candy, and other small items. The first such store was organized by the YWCA as a fundraising project and was housed in a tiny wooden shack.

Later on, some of the college students—Corley Chapman, Robert Brown, and William Bower—bought the



The Glee Club, 1937, on the Kilby Hall stage.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The lobby of Shackelford Hall, c. 1930.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

little store from the YWCA and operated it privately under the college's supervision. Eventually, Professor Sartain operated the store as a school project, turning its profits over to the college treasury. Books became available here and mail was handled for the students. When the campus moved in 1930, the supply store was located in comparatively plush rooms in the basement of Graves Hall. It provided books, supplies, mail service, and a full service luncheonette, along with the perfect setting for impromptu social gatherings for the students.

A final auxiliary agency to be mentioned is athletics. In light of Troy State's accomplishments in this realm over the past several years, we may be amused at the comments Dr. Shackelford made: "Troy has never been strong for, or in, athletics although it has at Pace field what is said to be one of the best fields in the country. By the way, I think it was one of the first fields in the state to be lighted for night games." An excuse the good

president offered was that Troy was known as a teachers college and thus did not attract many male students who wished to pursue careers in sports. Additionally, the school simply did not have the money to pour into a first-class athletic venture. For the men who did wish to study the professional teaching curriculum, courses were available in athletic coaching and in physical education. As early as 1910, Professor McKinley had organized football and baseball teams. Later, other professors were involved in the organization, coaching, and competition of these and other teams, but their work in this was always secondary to their classroom responsibilities. The athletic program was never designed to be financially profitable, that is until Shackelford reviewed some statistics and discovered that something over 100 students were brought to the college as a direct result of the promotional efforts of the athletic teams. He credited the existence of the athletic department with the salvation of the college during the severely depressed

early 1930's, as the benefits it reaped in terms of student recreation and school spirit greatly outweighed the cost of its maintenance.

Toward the end of Shackelford's time in office, several publications from the college were regularly distributed. These provided yet another outlet for students who desired to go beyond the routine of recitations. Eldridge for a time abolished the *Bulletin* in favor of the *Normal Exponent*; but Shackelford soon reinstated the bulletin or catalogue as a standard publication for prospective students. The *Normal Ray* was an early campus newspaper which charged a subscription rate and was jointly published by students and faculty. The *Palladium* was begun in 1912 and was published irregularly for quite a few years; therefore, it could not be called a yearbook or annual, although it was published much on that familiar format. Professor Cowart was the editor of the first *Palladium*, and contents of the

early issues included poems and prose attempts by students and faculty; photographs and captions of each student; scripts from plays and pageants; excerpts from lectures; and a host of other amusing paraphernalia. The *Tropolitan* was established as a four-page biweekly newspaper entirely under student management, though subject to faculty supervision and advice. It was intended, interestingly enough, to be sent to high school students in the surrounding counties to serve as a mirror of life at the college, and hence as a recruiting device.

An enthralling piece of literature published at the college from time to time was a small booklet called simply *The Viewbook*. The sole issue of this publication which has been uncovered has a buff cover trimmed in cardinal art deco graphics, and proclaims itself "Illustrated Edition." Its contents include many nostalgic photographs, including a large one of Dr. Shackelford. It contains brief information on the purposes and goals



The Dining Room, Shackelford Hall, c. 1930.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



of the institution, expenses, activities, buildings, and facilities; but most of the little book is devoted to pictures, as its title would suggest. The grounds of the campus, though spacious when compared with the downtown location, have the telltale sparseness of youth and an aura of "just moved in." The social room in Shackelford Hall shows oriental rugs, gaily flowered upholstery, and mahogany furniture. The shiny polished floor of the Shackelford lobby contrasts vividly with the dusty trails that led from the front door of that building to the steps of Bibb Graves. Another photograph shows a swimming pool full of bathing beauties clad in tank-top suits and skin-tight caps; others boast the sophomore girls as basketball champions and the freshman girls as volleyball champions. The 1931 football squad is shown, apparently just after practice, in all-black uniforms complete with hightop shoes. The library illustrates a portion of its fifteen thousand volumes amid potted philodendrons and a bust of Shakespeare. This viewbook was evidently one of the college's first attempts at recruiting students through the use of attractive literature. In it, Dr. Shackelford relates that "The College takes a pardonable pride in its record of achievement. In the 45 years of its history it has graduated more than 2,000 and has trained many others who did not graduate. In every walk of life are successful persons whose training was received in whole or in part at this Institution." (*The Viewbook**, 1931, p. 2).

E. M. Shackelford had been associated with the Troy college from its inception. He had seen the struggle of its first president, had felt the pain of failure with its second, and had learned the need of physical and academic expansion when he took over in 1899. His dream of a suitable home for the college had been realized, and as he cared for the donated shrubbery, Dr. Shackelford reflected upon the successes of the college he had nurtured. But the tranquillity was short-lived as the Great Depression approached, and from the days of the move to the mid-thirties, Troy State actually struggled to survive. Enrollments dropped for a time,

and though the hurt was not as deep as it was with some larger colleges, the burdens of Troy State soon became those of its president. Dr. Shackelford collapsed on July 11, 1933, while in the process of campaigning for the debt payment warrant amendment. With failing health imminent, Shackelford requested that Dr. Pace be allowed to serve the college in his stead until he regained his health. The President wavered between health and malady until a malignancy was discovered in March of 1936, which prompted him to write the following letter:

Superintendent J. A. Keller,
Executive Secretary of the State Board of Education,
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Keller:

Constant "grinding at the mill" for fifty-one years has impaired my health and strength that I cannot, with justice either to myself or to the College, continue to carry the burden of the office of President much longer. I am, therefore, asking that the Board relieve me of this great responsibility at the earliest possible moment.

In taking this step, I wish to express my appreciation for the high honor and the great privilege which the Board has conferred on me in calling me to serve this Institution continuously for the forty-nine years of its existence—twelve years as a professor and thirty-seven as President. (The other two years of "grinding" were in the Troy Male High School, just before the College was established.)

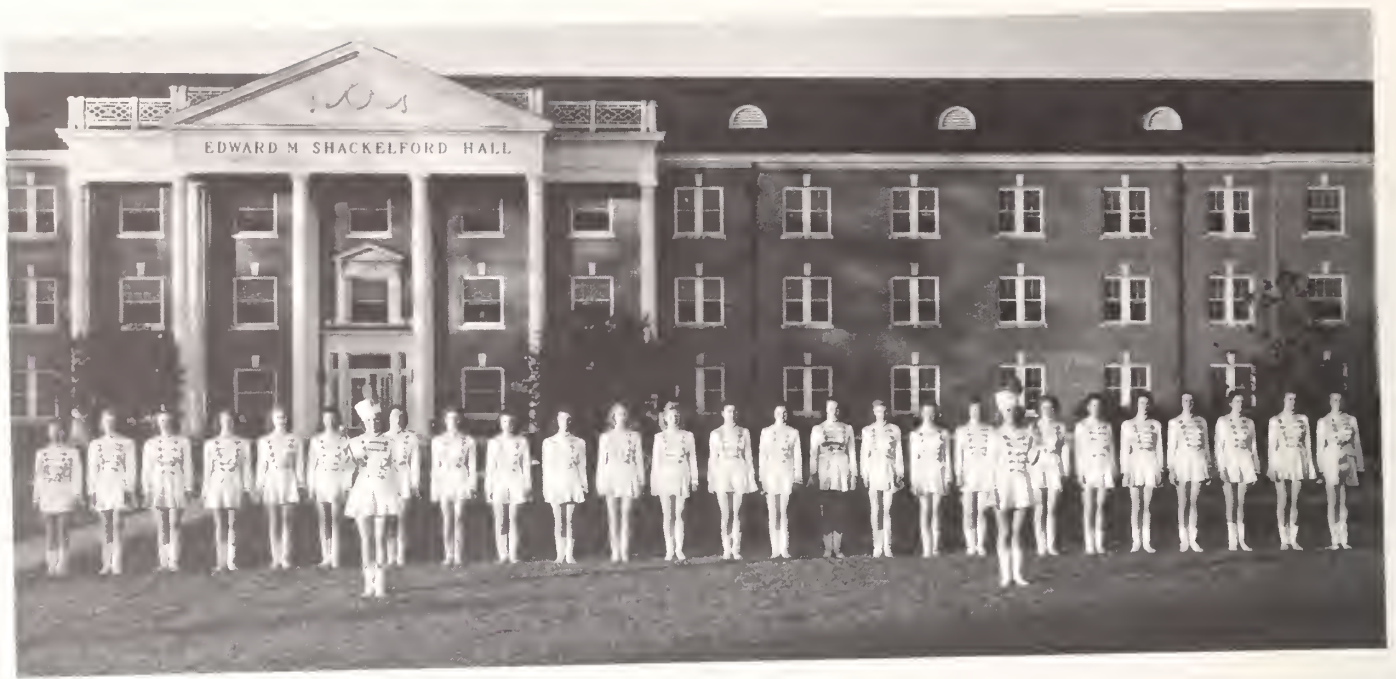
I also wish to say that whatever success has come to the College during my administration as President is largely due to the fine cooperation accorded me by both the Board and the Faculty. Of course, the character of the faculty determines the character of any school; and I think so well of the Faculty of the Teachers College at Troy that I commend its members to the most generous consideration of the Board.

It is gratifying that I can retire when the affairs of the College are in excellent condition. The enrollment is one of the largest in its history, the work is at the highest peak of efficiency, its debts are paid to date, and every indication points to a glorious future.

While I am giving up the presidency of the College, I do not desire to sever my relations with it entirely. It has had my services practically since I reached manhood's estate, and I hope to continue to serve it in whatever way I can to the end of my days. There is still work for me to do, and I hope the Board will give me the opportunity to do it.

Sincerely grateful for past privileges and opportunities, and hoping that the Board will soon find the right man to carry on the work, I am,

Your humble servant,
E. M. Shackelford,
President.



The 1939 Red Wave majorettes.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



"The College Canteen," as it was familiarly known, was in the basement of Bibb Graves Hall. It was a snack bar, bookstore, supply store, and post office. Circa 1930.

Courtesy TSU Archives



The library, Bibb Graves Hall, 1929. *Courtesy TSU Archives.*

**APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION
TO THE
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
TROY, ALABAMA**

NOTE—The answers to all of these questions are important
and they must be written by the applicant

1. Name Age.....
2. Post Office County.....
3. Name of Parent or Guardian.....
4. How many years were you in a high school?
5. What school did you last attend?.....
6. What class did you complete?.....
7. Name of the Principal of School.....
8. Do you intend to teach?.....
9. Is your health good?.....
10. Have you read in the catalogue the articles about "Discipline"
and "Entrance Requirements"?.....
11. When will you probably enter school?.....
12. Sign your name.....
(Brief remarks may be written on the other side of this sheet)

N.B.—Not only new applicants, but also students of last session
who expect to return, are expected to fill out the foregoing blank
Do not make this application unless you really intend coming
to the School.
If you have never attended this Institution, I should like to
have a letter from you asking me any questions that you may
think proper.
Send this application in a sealed envelope to
E. M. SHACKELFORD, President,
Troy, Alabama

All young ladies are expected to board in the Dormitory, and
no reservation will be made unless application is accompanied
by a remittance of \$1.00, which will be credited on board account



Elegant teas and receptions were common in the social room of Shackelford Hall (c. 1930). *Courtesy TSU Archives.*



THOMAS COLQUITT

Tackle

"Pipie" was always a pile driving force as tackle. When the line was hard hit, Pipie was always in the midst of the fight, putting every ounce of his strength into the play. At times he was a little slow in "letting out" but the foe suffered many a severe blow when he once enapped into action. Pipie believed that "action speaks louder than words."

JOHN B. HOLLOWAY

Tackle

"John B" sustained injuries while "scrimmaging" in the earlier part of the season but he clung to football with the tenacity so prevalent among the Normal players and made his letter by a safe margin. He was one who manifested that "Do or Die" spirit so loved by the true football sport. When it came to tackling and breaking up plays he was a "Humdinger."

ROY PAUL

Center

For two years "Rat" has played center and the ability and precision with which he started the old pigskin into each play has been almost miraculous. It was his skill in playing his position that accounted for the almost "fumbleless" action of the Normal team. The opponent soon learned that a center rush was as impossible as if a mountain stood in the way. When the cry of "Signals" rang out, the boys knew that "Rat" would send the old pigskin in a spiral path directly to its secret destiny.

CLAUDE KERSH

Halfback

"Kershbaum," one of our plunging halves

was a
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Some members of the 1923 Normal football team, taken from that year's edition of *The Palladium*.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

(Inset) Cheerleaders, c. 1927.





Bibb Graves Hall during Pace's administration.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Charter members, Eta Sigma Cast of Alpha Psi Omega honorary fraternity in dramatic arts, 1938.

Courtesy TSU Archives



The Alabama Academy of Science met at the college in 1937 and visited the Pocosin, a natural botanical phenomenon in southern Pike County.

Courtesy TSU Archives

CHAPTER EIGHT: MATTHEW DOWNER PACE, 1936-1937

“...long and efficient services to the Institution.”

After Dr. Shackelford's resignation was accepted by the State Board, M. D. Pace, who had chaired the Mathematics Department for forty-five years and had served as Dean of the Faculty for eight years, was appointed to serve as President of Troy for one year. At the same time that Dr. Pace was chosen to succeed Dr. Shackelford, Paul Munro, Superintendent of the Selma City Schools, was elected to serve as president beginning in September of 1937. Superintendent Munro later decided not to accept the position, however, and Charles Bunyan Smith, director of instruction for the State Department of Education, was subsequently elected to fill the vacancy.

Matthew Downer Pace was born in Macon County, Alabama, and received the Bachelor of Science Degree and a degree in Civil Engineering from Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Before coming to the Troy faculty in 1891, Pace taught in several rural schools and served his *alma mater* as assistant professor of mathematics.

The expectations for Dr. Pace's year of administration were not great, as he could actually do little more than oversee the natural occurrences of the college's operations. Plans and policies had already been put into effect by Dr. Shackelford, and Pace's job was simply to carry them out. In so doing, he earned the respect of the board members and the rest of the faculty alike. One bit of old business carried over for the Pace administration was that of a debt to some of the faculty members which had been accrued during the depression. In this light, he was required to keep expenditures minimal. His pressure was relieved somewhat following the passage of a sales tax law by the Legislature at its session, a large portion of which law was set aside



Matthew Downer Pace.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

for educational revenues. This allowed Dr. Pace not only to remunerate the faculty, but to reserve a healthy balance for Dr. Smith for the beginning of his term. Faculty salaries were then raised to a level comparable to that of 1932, the year the initial cut had been made. By the end of Dr. Pace's brief term of service, the financial condition of the College was returned to the standard it enjoyed before the great crash of 1929.

On Commencement Day 1937, President Pace announced the largest graduating class in Troy's history. Though Dr. Pace served in this capacity but a year, doubtless his prior experience as a department chairman and as faculty dean were invaluable in ensuring his administrative capabilities. His readiness to serve on such short notice has since been remembered thankfully by succeeding administrations.

CHAPTER NINE: CHARLES BUNYAN SMITH, 1937-1961

The first alumnus to serve as President

A Crenshaw County native, Charles Bunyan Smith graduated with honors from The Troy Normal School in the class of 1917. As this was before Troy could legally grant the four-year degree, he received his bachelor's degree from Peabody College in 1922, and in 1927 he received his master's degree from that institution. He did additional graduate work at Duke and Columbia. He received his doctorate in education from Columbia in 1940. After college, Smith taught in the public schools

of Crenshaw and Covington Counties, and later became principal of the first consolidated schools in Montgomery County at Ramer. He resigned to serve in the first World War, and he served as principal and superintendent of several county school systems in Alabama following his service in the armed forces. Then, after accepting a position with the State Department of Education, Smith directed a statewide curriculum revision program.



Charles Bunyan Smith.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

To the college presidency Smith brought the advantage of not only being an alumnus but of significant accomplishments in the broader field of state-level education. He possessed the knowledge of Troy's traditions and achievements. Foundations had been laid by his predecessors and standards had been created by the supervision of the state board. The institution at this point enjoyed the support of more than three thousand alumni. President Smith's faculty consisted of over four times the members of the initial Normal faculty of 1887. The yearly enrollment had increased to about 500 students, and the income of the college had increased from \$6,000 in 1887 to more than \$80,000 in 1937.

Although the Great Depression was by no means over when Smith took the presidency, financial support had been restored to the college and the institution could see its way to move forward. One of the first actions of Smith was the creation of a new faculty position which he called Student Personnel Director. Though Smith saw much intelligence and talent in the student body recruited to the campus, he observed that many of them possessed the handicaps of shyness and homesickness. These, of course, were normal traits for college entrants but nonetheless important considerations to Smith as he sought ways to make his new students feel at home in the mainstream of college life.

Smith realized that aspirants to the teaching profession needed to develop social graces, so he studied the college-sponsored social programs at several other colleges and, after much study, brought Claire Grauel to Troy State as the first Student Personnel Director. She had been the social director at Cornell University and would serve more or less as a counselor at Troy. Her duties included interviewing students who had problems on the campus or who had thoughts of withdrawing in order to determine whether the problems were of a social nature. Mrs. Grauel always had before her a full calendar of social events which would be taking place on or around the campus and she made suggestions accordingly. Should the student choose to take Mrs. Grauel's advice, he was to report back to her, hopefully with an improved attitude. This was the first of many attempts Smith would make at ensuring the social as well as the scholastic benefits of Troy State. His philosophy here echoed that of Dr. Shackelford, who was the first president to declare the validity of social opportunities on the college campus.

The Lab School³ continued to function, but Smith soon saw the need for some polish in this department. He created the position of a full-time director for the school, which had previously been managed simply by its teachers, and as some of the older instructors began



Charles Bunyan Smith on his inauguration day with Edward Madison Shackelford, November 20, 1937.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

to retire, Smith replaced them with only the most highly qualified applicants, most of them holders of master's degrees from various teachers colleges such as Peabody and Columbia. A phenomenon of this improvement was the fact that many states outside Alabama paid higher salaries to their classroom teachers; therefore, the home state lost many excellent teachers to its neighbors. But this was paradoxical since a favorable reputation was kindled throughout the southeast because of the superior performance of the Troy State-trained teachers.



Miss Claire Grauel.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



A typical freshman dance, or "Frosh Hop," in the 1940's.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The college production of "She Stoops to Conquer," 1938.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Inauguration of the Student Government Association officers, Spring 1942. Dr. Pace is seated in the center.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Students enjoying a banquet during the 1940-41 school year.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Aerial view of the college, c. 1940.

Courtesy TSU Archives



The freshman class of 1942.

Courtesy TSU Archives



"The Wavemen," a dance band (c. 1941). Standing at left are Verelyn Talley and Charles Matair. Conducting the band is Lancelot Turner. Seated, front row, left to right: Bob Willis, Howard Mann, Auxford Sartain, Jr., and Earnest Threadgill. Second row: Harold Collins, John McCreary, Joe Hollis, Earl Pippen, Dan Chapman, and Jesse Jordan. Standing in the rear is Red Phillips.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



A couple courting in the Shack lobby.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Professor Auxford Sumner Sartain at a faculty-student reception in the 1940's.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



On the golf course in 1940.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Ladies' archery class, November 1943.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Physical education, c. 1942.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The football team, c. 1940.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

Having little necessity in revising what was present upon his arrival in office, Smith—as had his predecessor—set forth to improve the physical facilities of the campus. Though the buildings were not yet ten years old, the years following their completion had been rough ones. The massive structures rose starkly above the vast expanses of lawn; few trees existed and the walks and drives around and through the campus were dirt, with the exception of Normal Avenue (now University Avenue), which had been paved by the city. So one of the first things Smith saw done was much-needed paving on the campus. The state highway department paved the driveway around the main quadrangle at no cost to the college. During this time, Mr. Curren Farmer was Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. He was able to procure the assistance of quite a few strong young men for much of the paving work, and this was a means by which they could finance their education at the college. Some were paid on a part-time basis by the college, and others were paid by the National Youth Administration, a federally funded program founded during the depression years. Eventually many major sidewalks and several smaller connecting walks made traversing the campus more pleasurable and convenient.

The master plan of the campus designed by the Olmstead Brothers in the late 1920's had suggested that the large expanses of land east of the campus proper be used for athletic fields, and with this in mind Smith and his administrators decided to build a golf course to careen through the hills and woodlands of the nor-

theastern section of the property. The course was designed by Mr. Farmer and he was again assisted by students. When the course was finished, it provided a country-club atmosphere to the campus as students, faculty, and townspeople enjoyed the advantages.

The lake, or lagoon as it is sometimes called, was built in the summer of 1938. The deep ravine on the northern side of the campus between the college and the Baptist Children's Home was cleared and a dam was built. Not only did this project provide some work for students, it added yet another beautiful vista to the campus. Later on, McKinley Drive, the winding lane which passes the President's Home, was finished and extended to Madison Street. Its completion allowed motorists access to the lake, the golf course, and the northern side of the campus while providing a scenic drive.

The next route to be surfaced was the one leading to the front of Shackelford Hall, around the quadrangle which had been developing there. This is the only drive on the campus that is made of concrete rather than asphalt. Since these improvements were being made in the late yet still crucial years of the depression, Smith had planned that the NYA students would pave sidewalks rather than streets, so he ordered a truckload of concrete for that purpose. Before the concrete could arrive, the State Highway Department came to the campus and paved several sidewalks—in fact, all the ones that had been called for—so that when the cement did arrive after quite a delay, the president designated its use for the Shackelford drive.



Matthew Downer Pace Hall under construction, fall 1946.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Overcrowded conditions following World War II necessitated temporary housing arrangements for college men in the Wright Hall Gym. Circa 1945.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Married student housing during the 1940's was located in the fields behind Shackelford and Graves Halls.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The 1939 Water Carnival, held at the college swimming pool. *Courtesy TSU Archives.*



The golf course was excavated by Curren Farmer in 1935.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



A tennis lesson, 1941.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Women of the college, circa 1940.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The College Choir, 1946.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Coronation of the 1949 Homecoming Queen, Rose Parks (granddaughter of President Shackelford), escorted by John Chalker and crowned by President Smith. Her attendants were Marilyn and Jerelyn Wright (daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Wright), escorted by Billy Kilpatrick and Jack Knowles.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Some 1940 coeds relax on the Shackelford porch.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The Radio School, conducted on campus in 1943, trained women to aid their country during wartime. Forefront are Clara Abercrobie and Arline Ballard; in background are Velma Rawls and Bettie Wainwright.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Students enjoying the Kilby Hall Lab School Library.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



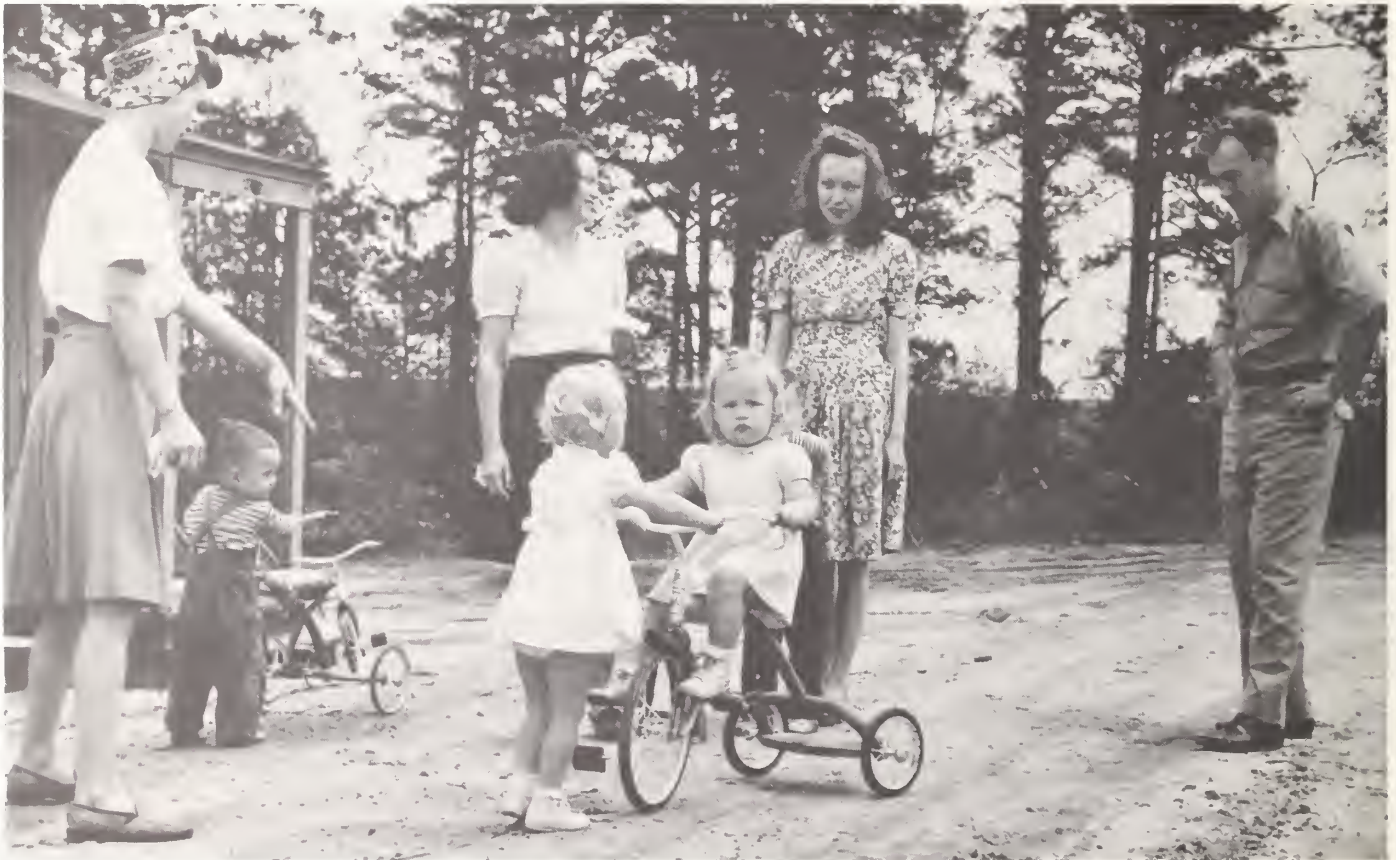
Local elementary school students were bused to and from the Kilby Hall Lab School daily.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

Another deep semitropical ravine was on the eastern side of the campus, just south of the golf course. This ravine was similar to the one which had become the lake but was not quite as deep. As the Olmstead plans had called for athletic facilities on this side of the campus, it was thought that with clearing and leveling, this particular ravine would make an excellent football stadium. Pace Field, at the southwest corner of Normal Avenue, had proven itself as a superb baseball field and had for several years doubled as the football field. But the ravine, with its steep hillsides, actually looked like a stadium, so President Smith conferred with an Olmstead representative, who provided a feasible plan for the football stadium. In the spring of 1948, Joe Frank Walters and Sam Murphree, road contractors, proposed to clear the ravine and to shape the remaining valley into a stadium. Convicts from the detention center then known as Camp Troy assisted the gentlemen with the clearing of the jungle of small trees and shrubs. The stadium was shaped, and Mr. Murphree offered to build the concrete bleachers, estimating their cost at \$20,000. The president had some money left over from superfluous veteran's fees so he allowed the builder to proceed. A festival was organized to raise money for a fence to enclose the stadium, and the college treasury provided the additional funds necessary for the completion of the press box, concession stands, and main gate



James Burns Clements, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, 1948-1963.
Courtesy TSU Archives



The lifestyle in the temporary conditions of the married student community was challenging. Circa 1945.

Courtesy TSU Archives



Life in Shackelford Hall, c. 1942. In the center is Mary Sanders.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

ticket offices. The paved track was added in 1950, and in 1953 an elaborate watering system was installed so that the necessary care of the turf could be possible.

The campus landscape has been a perpetual project from the days when Dr. Shackelford personally planted a set of white crepe myrtles along the drive to Bibb Graves Hall. The years of Dr. Smith were certainly no exception. The shady live oaks along portions of University Avenue and McKinley Drive were placed by James Burns Clements, who was Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds for several years. Mr. Clements also planted the groves of tall, stately southern pines around Henderson High School and on the western campus. All this horticultural improvement greatly enhanced the campus, and countless students have fallen prey to the serenity and beauty exuded by the campus landscape.

As the grounds of the campus were rapidly improved, Dr. Smith began to see the need for additional classroom space and more advanced facilities for the college. His unprecedented building program was thus launched, and following is an architectural tour of the campus citing the original purposes of the buildings erected during Smith's presidency.

Edgar McBryde Wright Hall was constructed from 1939 to 1940. As state money for building was not available at the time and as the condition of the economy prohibited borrowing a large amount of money, the



Public Works Administration was created by the government to provide necessary construction for public facilities and to afford jobs for the numerous unemployed Americans. Wright Hall was constructed in this manner. The original purpose of this building was to house the Department of Health and Physical Education. It contained a complete gymnasium. The architecture is of modified neoclassical style, with a recessed front flanked by encroaching wings. The wings are enhanced by Corinthian pilasters on their facades. The first floor of the building is sunken several feet, offering a split-level effect. The building afforded needed classroom space and the comfort of a gymnasium to contrast with the all-outdoor physical education program which had existed.

In conjunction with the construction of Wright Hall was that of faculty housing units. The two which were built still stand between Long and Clements Halls facing University Avenue. Plans called for more of these duplexes to be built, but the plans were never realized.

Matthew Downer Pace Hall, the first men's dormitory, was built in the school year 1946-47, as part of the building campaign directly following World War II. The close of the war was resulting in an onslaught of male students to Troy and other college campuses,

and finally the need of a male residence hall was justified. An architecturally simple yet elegant building, Pace Hall was built on the modified Georgian style to coordinate with the existing buildings. Its front faced the crescent drive around the Shackelford quadrangle and it featured a colonnaded portico.

Clarence Linden McCartha Hall, constructed in 1949, was the first permanent home of the college library on the present campus. Under the governorship of James Folsom, a \$100,000 legislative appropriation had been set aside for the library which had for years been located in cramped quarters on the second floor of Bibb Graves Hall. Thelma Cates Mershon was the college librarian at the time of the building's construction and as such contributed many ideas for its accoutrements. The building is of red brick as the others, with many multipaned windows across its facade. The pedimented entrance lends the Georgian flair so evident in Graves and Shackelford. Its interior contains a large lecture hall, which was once an auditorium; large classrooms; broad corridors with polished floors. The building contains four levels of excavated space, including the basement offices and classrooms and the converted attic space.



Matthew Downer Pace Hall (1947 — Modernized, 1979) is an air-conditioned residence hall.



Clarence L. McCartha Hall (1950 — Modernized, 1971) houses classrooms and offices.



Fletcher Jackson Cowart Hall (1951) provides residence and office space on the west side of the residence quadrangle. Its structure, size and appearance are very similar to those of Pace Hall.

Fletcher Jackson Cowart Hall was erected in 1950 as another attempt to relieve the housing needs of the male students, so many of whom had served in the war and now wished to complete a college education. This building was set directly opposite its twin Pace Hall, and its construction marked a near completion of the residence quadrangle which was begun with Shackelford Hall. Once more, the red brick and the collonnaded portico related Cowart Hall with the existing buildings.

Edwin Ruthven Eldridge Hall was under construction simultaneously with Cowart and was originally designed as a cafeteria. The dining facilities which had been integral with Shackelford Hall had been long since outgrown, and a barracks attachment had provided temporary relief of this situation. Eldridge, a single-story building attached to the eastern end of Shackelford, was built to match its predecessors. Its interior was spacious and airy, with many windows, a light-colored decor, and enough room to accommodate the student clientele for twenty years.



Edwin Ruthven Eldridge (1951) is an addition to Shackelford Hall. Renovated by Dr. Ralph W. Adams 1975.



Mobile homes and barracks.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Curren A. Farmer, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds (1936-1942); Head of Men's Physical Education (1935-1947); Director of Bio-social curriculum and instructor of science (1947-1955).

Courtesy TSU Archives.

In a further effort to quench the impending need for student housing, Dr. Smith was able to acquire abandoned military barracks and other light housekeeping units from various camps and bases. First, a group of twenty small mobile homes was placed on the area now occupied by the tennis courts adjacent to Wright Hall. Next, about forty barracks buildings were placed in a designated area just north of the future location of Hamil Hall. Even into the 1960's these facilities were occupied by students. As the small trailers became dilapidated, for a time students were allowed to bring their own mobile homes into the area.

Charles Bunyan Smith Hall, begun in 1954, was another historic accomplishment for Troy State as it was the first facility of its type to be built on the campuses of the smaller colleges in Alabama. Only Auburn University and the University of Alabama had preceded Troy with providing an all-purpose student center for their campuses. This had been a dream of President Smith since his early days in office, and the building appropriately carries his name. Smith Hall was the first of the campus buildings to deviate from the traditional architecture, but its style is not so radical as to conflict with its neighbors. Of red brick and natural concrete fascia, the structure features a modernized portico with sleek columns. Long expanses of glass across the symmetrical wings add a horizontal dominance to the

building which belies its height. The eastern wing of the building contained the student recreation area, with snack bar, bookstore, and post office. The openness of the room availed it to a variety of purposes, such as registration, dances, and fraternity rush. On the second floor of this wing were several small offices designed for use by such student organizations as *The Tropolitan* and the Student Government Association. The center of the building, added in 1961, features an excellent auditorium, with sound and lighting equipment, designed for major productions, pageants, and ceremonies. A series of practice studios for the Department of Music are on the central hallway of the second floor. The western wing of Smith Hall, also added in 1961, contains classrooms and offices for the study of music, while the rear of the building houses a practice studio for the Collegiate Singers, a workshop for the theatre department, and several large storage areas for costumes and stage equipment. Smith Hall has been one of the most useful and enjoyable buildings ever erected on the Troy campus as may be attested by some of the appropriate changes that have been made in its contents through the years. After its completion as a student center, Smith Hall filled a void for the men and women who commuted daily to the campus as well as a variety

of services for the residents. For many years the building was the college's center of activity.

Joseph Macon Dill Hall, built in 1958-59, was the answer to yet another housing crisis fostered by the end of the Korean War. It completed the residence quadrangle as it was built to face Shackelford Hall from across University Avenue. The front portico with its stylized columns is reminiscent of Smith Hall. A large concrete patio was added to the rear of the building.

Charles Roderick McCall Hall, constructed in 1960-61, was a great relief to the dire need of classroom space on the campus. Next door to Wright Hall, the building's architecture is very similar to that of Smith Hall. The brick ends of the building contrast strikingly with the natural concrete facade. Imposing three-story modern columns adorn the entrance portico. The interior of the building features laboratories and classrooms originally designed for science courses. The panelled lobby of McCall Hall has recessed glass showcases for natural science exhibits and displays.

Auxford Sumner Sartain Hall, begun in 1961, was the largest project undertaken by the college during the administration of Governor John Patterson. Its simple, contemporary architecture echoes Smith, Dill, and McCall Halls, and its front lawn is graced by several of



Charles Bunyan Smith Hall (1961 — Modernized, 1977) includes classrooms and offices and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1228.

the large oaks planted by Mr. Clements. Sartain contains the 3,500-seat gymnasium used for intercollegiate basketball and volleyball games; weight training rooms for the athletes; several offices and classrooms; and studios for the instruction of dance. Its design appropriates it for use as a ceremonial hall for commencement exercises, and the gymnasium has been used for concerts.

The President's Home, also begun in 1961, is the focal point of the western campus and is one of the most impressive homes in the city. All the former presidents of Troy State had owned their homes, and although Dr. Smith's administration approved the construction of the President's Home, he never lived there as he had purchased his own residence years before upon moving to Troy. According to Smith, Troy State was the only college in Alabama without a permanent home for its chief officer. The southern colonial mansion is nestled in a pine grove on McKinley Drive, overlooking an area once known as Rose Park. Its grounds are lavishly decorated

with various shades of azalea, making it a favorite area for photographs, especially in the early spring. Not only does the President's Home offer great comfort to its residents, it serves the institution as an appropriate setting for many festive occasions, such as formal teas, receptions, and dinner parties. Its period furnishings carry out the traditional theme of the exterior.

During the Smith administration, many other physical improvements to the campus were made. Some of these included the building of a central heat plant to serve the residence halls; a maintenance building; an observatory; and numerous paved parking spaces for the ever-increasing number of automobiles being brought to the campus. All told, the number of buildings added to the campus during Dr. Smith's presidency afforded him a genuine distinction among our institution's presidents.

Although the improvements to the physical plant were significant, we do not intend to negate the many other accomplishments of the Smith years, which shall be discussed in the following chapter.



President's Home (1962) is a two-story residence of colonial design located in a pine grove near the entrance to and overlooking the main campus.



President Smith, Miss Pearl Gellerstedt, and Roy Jeffcoat, president of Troy State College Alumni Association, unveil the portrait of Miss Celeste Darby, an early faculty member of the college. The portrait was painted by Mrs. Frank Gracey, wife of TSC Art Department Chairman, and was presented to the college at Homecoming 1949.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The college planetarium, or observatory, which sat at the corner of George Wallace Drive and Collegedale Avenue.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



A rare photograph of the new student center, completed in 1956, before the annexation of the auditorium and music department wing. Later, the name Charles Bunyan Smith Hall was adopted.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Dr. R. H. Ervin, Professor of Psychology (1931-1969) and Dean of the Graduate School (1957-1961). He was also a longtime advisor to Kappa Delta Pi, the college's first honor society.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Homecoming 1947. Poet Carl Sandberg was a special guest of the college. Pictured left to right are Howard Pelham, Sandberg, Mrs. D. Walker Turner, Jack Solomon, and Professor Emmett Kilpatrick of the English Department.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Students gather by the lagoon for candidates' speeches during the 1946-47 Student Government Association elections.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The traditional homecoming barbecue, 1949, held on the main quadrangle. Standing, forefront, is Jack Knowles; walking toward forefront, far right, is Marion Brunson.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Memorial Stadium as seen from the northwest, 1948.

Courtesy TSU Archives



A summer choral workshop, late 1940's. At the piano is Mary Vic Mauk.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



House Council meeting (1947). Left to right are Billie Compton, Jeannette Cooper, Delores Tobiska, Grace Nichols, Nancy McGow (president), Jimmie Ruth Milton, Ernestine Smith, and Agnes Boone.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

CHAPTER TEN: THE TROY STATE FIFTIES

“...a college for plain people.”

Having cited the physical improvements made by the administration of Dr. Smith and his associates, we may now observe the academic and extracurricular strides which occurred during his long tenure.

The end of the second world war and of the Korean War several years later caused significant increases in male enrollment at the college. This in turn necessitated some bold academic revisions, which in turn led to the authorization of the Master's Degree in education. The first of these was awarded in 1957, the same year that Troy State Teachers College became Troy State College by proclamation of the Alabama Legislature. Once more, the validity of the liberal arts core curriculum was hailed and the coursework in such areas as foreign language and humanities was revitalized. If Troy State were to cinch its title and reputation as a true college, the faculty and administration must round out the course offerings to include more than just those geared to the education certificate.

A policy established by the State Board of Education in 1914 had allowed normal schools to train teachers

only for the rural grammar schools. This policy continued even after the normals became four-year institutions in 1929. In effect the only degree offered had been the bachelor of science in education, and only for elementary school teachers. The State Board passed a resolution in 1939 to the effect that the certification regulations with regard to the training of elementary and secondary teachers be applied to the state teachers colleges as well as to the other colleges and universities in the state. The offerings for this new program first appeared in the 1942-43 catalogue. The 1947-48 catalogue provided for a non-teaching bachelors degree.

In 1946 a program in business education was added to the *Bulletin*. This addition was the direct result of the needs of postwar students and of the shortage of business teachers in the public schools. By 1961, this became an accredited major and the degree in business education was authorized.

Another field of study which came into demand was medical technology. This was actually a pre-professional program offering three years of study on the Troy cam-



Taking advantage of the commodious library, located in McCartha Hall, 1953.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

pus with the completion of biology and chemistry requirements at St. Margaret's Hospital in Montgomery, and was first offered in 1959.

Yet another attempt at fulfilling the needs of those not aspiring to the teaching field was the implementation of a training program for engineering aides and technicians in 1960. Coursework in math and science was the crux for the program which was designed by W. T. Wilks, Chairman of the Science Department.

The first Master of Science Degree in education was offered in 1957. Coursework for masters programs was available only during summer terms.

Worthy of note is the fact that Dr. Smith was staunchly opposed to some of the programs being added. He

contended, "...my own dominant interest was to improve the Institution's performance of its original purpose, that of preparing teachers for a still-growing public school system." But many applicants came to view Troy State as a general college, especially following the 1957 name change. The administration's attitude was, in reflection of a credo begun by Dr. Eldridge many years before, to determine the needs of the college's prospective students and thus to attract them. Of course, the demand for public school teachers was still acute and Dr. Smith's feelings on the original purpose of the college were justified.



A Red Wave football game, circa 1951.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Actor Charles Laughton visited the campus on November 28, 1950. Dean G. R. Boyd stands at far left.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Faculty of the Education Department at Troy State College in 1951 included Miss Foy Ingram, Director of the Lab School; Richard Boyce; R. H. Ervin; W.P. Lewis, department chairman; Harris Harvell; and six members of the Lab School faculty: Tex Whaley, Martha Fields, Eleanor Williamson, Margaret Cleveland, Ellen Solomon, and Nellie Hitt.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



A model of the college campus was displayed in the lobby of Bibb Graves Hall during Homecoming 1951.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

One important influence on the expansion of the curriculum was the vested scholarly interests of the faculty. At the beginning of Smith's reign in 1937, the only majors offered by the college were English and history, while music, art, mathematics, and health/physical education were minor departments. These, of course, later became majors as did business education. The additions came as a direct result of faculty input generated by the desires of the students themselves.

A serious consideration affecting Troy State's growth during the Smith era was the shortage of legislative appropriations. As a state-supported institution, the college should have been able to rely on the support of the legislative body for physical growth. But all the colleges in Alabama suffered during this period as contrasted with those in non-southern states. This could have been attributed in part to the relatively low income levels of the citizens of Alabama. But the teachers colleges seem-

ed to bear the brunt of poor funding perhaps because of a lack of prestige and narrowness of purpose. Aggravating this problem was the fact that the Alabama normals had been among the last colleges to be established in the state. As mentioned in earlier chapters, some traditionalists in higher education questioned the importance of the normal schools. Some of these people rumored the closing of such institutions as Livingston and Jacksonville even as late as the Smith period.

A major consideration of the college since its inception has been student recruitment. At first, as evidenced by the terms of the creating act, Troy State had as its designated service area southeast Alabama. But through the years as new programs were implemented and Troy became an institution of firsts, efforts to draw students from other geographic areas became a goal. This theory was reminiscent of one of Dr Eldridge's objectives.

The location of the college in Troy has always posed a challenge in recruiting the most highly qualified students. Alabama has suffered the reputation of an economically depressed state and unfortunately Troy is located in one of the poorer regions. Thankfully, this stigma has been remedied in recent years, but in Smith's days the problem was evident. The college had accomplished much by the close of World War II: it had a beautiful campus with excellent facilities, a dedicated and well-rounded faculty, and a curriculum which lent itself to necessary revisions without an inordinate amount of effort.

These improvements had required unusual amounts of money, which had been acquired either from state appropriations, from donations, or from the college treasury. So heretofore little had been available for a recruitment budget. An earlier chapter mentioned a 1931 viewbook, which was obviously aimed at prospective students. Other vehicles had been the college's publications: *The Normal Ray*, *The Normal Exponent*, *The Bulletin*, and *The Tropolitan*. The Great Depression undoubtedly had harsh reverberations on the recruiting efforts of the college. These campaigns were also hampered by two wars, even though the endings of those had afforded the college enrollment increases.

The first college recruiters were, from all indications, used during the Shackelford era. Smith speaks of "his predecessors" using faculty members as "field visitors." They had been sent to area high schools during the

spring of each year to lure students to Troy. A full-time recruiter was employed during the summer months. Two early recruiters were Will Saunders and Al Choate, who later became the college's football coach.



Auxford Sumner Sartain, a forty-year member of the college faculty and chairman of the Department of History. *Courtesy TSU Archives.*



A tradition of the college was the annual Faculty-Student Reception. This was September 1956, in the newly opened student center. *Courtesy TSU Archives.*



Art students painted this mural, a depiction of college life, in the corridor of Wright Hall in 1951. *Courtesy TSU Archives.*

Following World War II, Smith saw the need for a full-time field visitor, a person whose duties would be combined with public relations. The first person hired for this position was Edward Carothers of Oak Hill, Alabama, who worked for two years before his untimely death in 1950. His successor was Blue Barber, who was replaced by Dr. Renwick C. Kennedy, a Princeton University graduate, in 1953. Kennedy continued in these pursuits for many years, and proved successful in his recruiting endeavors. The visits of these men carried them into the homes of prospective students as well as into their schools. This was well before the days of the organized recruiting expeditions as we know them, such as the college fair; so the interpersonal contact of the field visitor with the student was essential.

Dr. Smith wrote of the enrollment and recruitment results: "Thousands of lower middle-class Americans have had the opportunity to experience some contact with higher education because of the presence of this particular college and three others like it" (Smith 52). Negating somewhat the original mission of the institution, Smith went on to say, "Although established to prepare teachers for a rapidly developing public school system, the people at large insisted upon regarding the Institution as a college for plain people" (52).



Edward S. Carothers, the college's first full-time director of public relations. He served from 1948 until his death in 1950.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Dr. Renwick Kennedy, Director of Public Relations during the 1950's.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Dr. Emmett Kilpatrick, Professor of English and French from 1937-1961.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The Red Wave rolls onto the field for halftime entertainment, Homecoming 1955.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The notorious funeral for "Old Bullet," a wounded dog killed by a night watchman during the 1958-59 school year. *Courtesy TSU Archives.*



A baseball game at Pace Field, April 1955. Planetarium is in center background.

Courtesy TSU Archives

CHAPTER ELEVEN: FRANK ROSS STEWART, 1961-1964

A brief tenure with an untimely end.

Charles Bunyan Smith gradually prepared for the close of his many years as president amidst an array of ceremonial receptions, banquets, and finales, and such pomp befit his many accomplishments. His twenty-four years as president of the college had allowed him to witness marked improvements in practically every aspect of the campus.

Frank Ross Stewart was appointed President of Troy State College by the State Board of Education on March 21, 1961. He began his duties as the institution's sixth president on July 1. Having served as State Superintendent of Education, Stewart had been Executive Assistant in that department from 1955 to 1958. He had also been a teacher and a coach in the public school system of Alabama and was principal of Spring Garden High

School in Cherokee County from 1940 to 1941. Following this, Stewart was elected as Superintendent of Cherokee County Schools in 1944, 1948, and 1951.

The president had been educated in the public schools of Piedmont, Alabama. He received his Bachelor's Degree from Jacksonville State Teachers College in 1935; a Bachelor of Science Degree from Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1937; and a Master's Degree from API in 1940. Auburn University conferred upon Stewart the Doctor of Laws Degree in 1959. He was married to the former Margaret Turner of Piedmont, and they had one son, Frank, Jr.

Although Dr. Stewart's term as president was brief, it was nonetheless profitable, as the enrollment continued to grow and foster the needs for more instruc-

tors, classrooms, and residence halls. Several new buildings appeared on the campus during the Stewart years, including Sartain and Gardner Halls (which had been begun during Smith's last year as president); the President's Home (of which Dr. and Mrs. Stewart were the first occupants); the maintenance building (presently Malone Hall), Clements Hall, and Hamil Hall.

Although legislative appropriation for the college was still considered inadequate, increases continued. In Dr. Stewart's first year, the total funding was just over \$600,000; this grew to more than \$1,000,000 in 1964.

Frank Ross Stewart was a tall, rather gaunt man with the dignified features that are often associated with a college president. His gracious first lady had a regal beauty which befit the occupants of the elegant new President's Home. Dr. Stewart carried out the intentions of his predecessors quite willingly and without

monumental changes. It was as though he knew that the leaders he succeeded had been educational pioneers. Stewart, too, was a leader; but many trails had been blazed before his arrival.

During the days of his presidency, Stewart could be seen mingling with students on the quad or in the student center. He perpetuated the open door administration policy which had become a Troy State tradition. His sincerity, graciousness, and sense of protocol gained him the respect of the students and the entire Trojan community.

On March 24, 1964, Dr. Stewart died suddenly and unexpectedly. With no forewarning, the college was devastated. It had become accustomed to long-tenured presidents and had expected Stewart to be on campus for many years. But on the eve of a most eventful decade, the college was without a chief executive.



Dr. and Mrs. Frank Ross Stewart inside the new president's home.
Courtesy TSU Archives.



The regal Mrs. Frank Ross Stewart, first lady of Troy State College from 1961-1963.
Courtesy TSU Archives.



Dr. Frank R. Stewart, President, July 1, 1961, to March 24, 1964.



The football coaching staff in 1961 consisted of Billy Williams, line coach; Bill Clipson, head coach; and Rudy Argenti, backfield coach.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The Argonauts, an honorary group of male upperclassmen designated to orient the male freshmen. Second from left is Donald J. Gibson. Circa 1960.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Governor John Patterson, President Smith, and State Superintendent of Education Frank R. Stewart at the dedication of Smith Hall Auditorium, 1961.

Courtesy TSU Archives



Between classes in the student center, 1960's.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

CHAPTER TWELVE: RALPH WYATT ADAMS, 1964-

“...succeeding too much to suit his critics.”

Following the untimely death of Frank Ross Stewart, an administrative board was appointed by the State Board of Education. Comprised of Dean of the College G. R. Boyd, Science Department Chairman W. T. Wilks, and Business Manager L. C. Stabler, the Board directed the operations of the college. These men provided an effective triad of authority during the precarious period when Troy State was without a president.

On the first of October 1964, Ralph Wyatt Adams reported to work on the campus. His frugality in not allowing a formal inauguration was testimony to his attitude toward superfluity and its inevitable cost. This personal policy would eventually carry the college through such obstacles as educational depression and budgetary prorrations—elements which have become rather common during the Adams administration.

The choice of Adams came as a result of much deliberation on the part of the State Board of Education, the members of which could not agree on a candidate from a number of applicants. When Ralph Adams, Director of the State Selective Service System, submitted himself for consideration, he received the unanimous approval of the board at its August meeting in 1964.

The media instantly assumed that Governor George Wallace had appointed his longtime friend to the \$16,000-a-year post. In truth, Colonel Adams had presented his name to the board without Wallace's knowledge. After learning of Adams' application for the job, Governor Wallace attempted to convince Colonel Adams to remain in Montgomery; after all, he had been the Governor's first cabinet appointee. But Wallace

deferred to his former college roommate's wishes and announced the appointment of Adams to the Troy State presidency.

On campus, reactions to the new president were more than favorable. Paul Tate, *Tropolitan* editor, predicted, “President Adams' arrival on campus opened what might be a new era in education at Troy State. His administrative experience and his intimacies with state political leaders will be the greatest asset in his new job.” Indeed Tate was prophetic, for as the institution has grown, the destiny of the President and his institution has become evident.

Ralph Adams was born in Samson, Geneva County, Alabama, and was schooled there and at Southern Institute (presently Lyman Ward Military Academy) in Camp Hill. During these years, Adams learned to appreciate the traditional values which would place him advantageously in his future dealings with his college constituents. After completing his undergraduate degree at Birmingham-Southern College, Adams attended the University of Alabama law school, graduating with the Bachelor of Laws Degree in 1940. He did additional work at George Washington University, the University of Colorado, Harvard, Princeton, and Jesus College at Oxford. Adams practiced law in Tuscaloosa until he enlisted in the Army Air Corps in 1942. Here he combined military discipline with legal expertise, forming an invaluable set of tools for the administrative positions which would later be his.

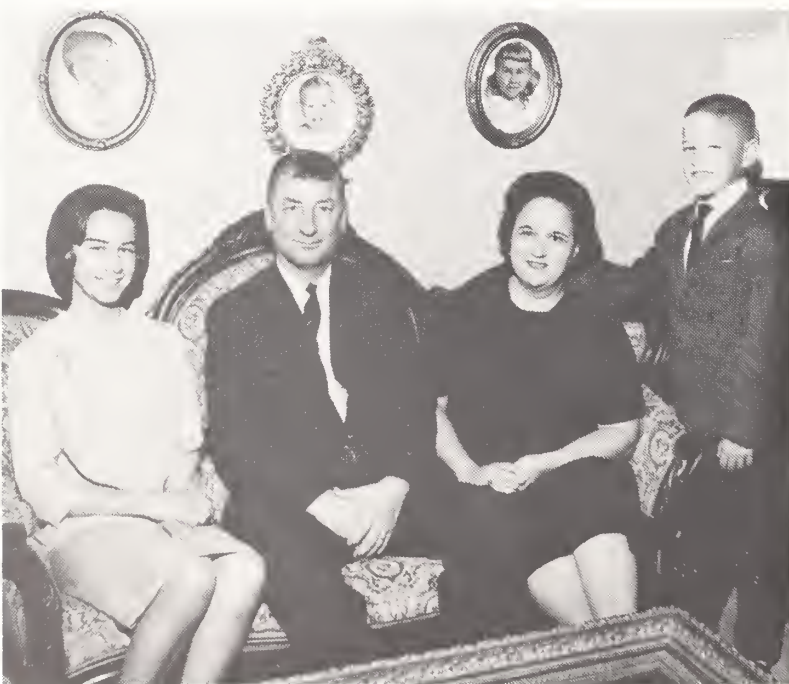
Adams wed Dorothy Kelly of Evergreen in 1942. Miss Kelly was the daughter of Senator James Lamar Kelly and the former Laurie Brantley of Conecuh County,



Dr. George Robert Boyd, Dean of the College, 1947-1968.



Gov. and Mrs. George C. Wallace visit Dr. and Mrs. Adams in the Presidents' Home c. 1964.



The first family, October 1964. Dr. and Mrs. Adams are flanked by their children Kelley and Sam.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

Alabama. The two had been introduced by George Wallace, and the union became an exemplary one as the future would hold them in its limelight.

After serving three years as a navigator in the Army Air Corps, Adams was discharged as a captain in 1945. Having completed his World War II service obligations, he returned to Alabama and was appointed Deputy Insurance Superintendent by Governor Chauncey Sparks, whose campaign Adams had managed in Tuscaloosa County.

Adams returned to active duty with the United States Air Force in 1947 and remained until he was named President of Troy State. Although he had been State Selective Service Director, he had retained his active status. Leaving the service as Lieutenant Colonel, Adams later attained the rank of Brigadier General in the Air Force Reserve and the Alabama National Guard. He retired completely from the service in 1975 after having been promoted to Major General.

During Adams' legal career he became a judge and Assistant Dean and Acting Dean of the Air Force Law School, Air University in Montgomery. He also taught graduate courses in insurance at the University of Colorado in Colorado Springs. Throughout his legal and military endeavors, educational processes became a part of Adams' knowledge and experience in both classroom and administrative realms.

Ralph Adams has become known as a rather private man. He has also enjoyed a reputation as an astute businessman, having served on the boards of two leading banks; as Chairman of the Board of an insurance company; and as a significant investor. Adams' traits as a shrewd businessman prompted Tom Johnson, editor of



George Wallace and Ralph Adams as college comrades.

The Adams Collection



Dr. Adams' venerable '64 Chevy, as captured by Woodie Ishmael.

The Adams Collection

The *Montgomery Independent*, to write that, "Adams counts among his best friends a dollar bill," a humorous reference to Dr. Adams' ability to manage money.

In another editorial, Johnson (one of Dr. Adams' favorite writers) wrote a description of notable impact: "This Adams pokes along in suits that look as if they were cut and sewn by freshman home economics classes, then pressed with a hydraulic jackhammer, and finally tied to torpedoes and airplane propellers in the way John Cameron Swayze tests Timex watches. Thus attired and driving a battered jalopy that might have finished last in the 1939 Demolition Derby, Adams sallies forth to get things done for his university. He succeeds too much to suit his critics...but what does Adams care? If things get too rough, he can always hide himself in a rummage sale."

Television editorialist Bob Ingram relayed other insights to the character of Troy State's President, when he stated, "Troy State University has gone straight up, leaving its sister institutions—Jacksonville, Livingston, and North Alabama—in its jet stream, and causing the Alabamas and Auburns to look nervously over their shoulders. What manner of man is this Ralph Adams, he who wears suits which look like they were bought at an Al Capone patio sale, who drives hither and yon in a non-state-owned '64 Chevrolet with what he loves to call a " 'four-fifty air conditioner'." (As explained by Dr. Adams, "with all four windows down at fifty miles an hour, it gets pretty cool.") Both Dr. Adams' attire (which is usually of no particular concern to him) and his automobile (which he regards as a strictly utilitarian means of transportation) have become institutions within the institution.

Dr. Adams possessed a background rich with qualifications for his position as college president. His law career had prepared him for the courts' invasion into education. His prowess as a teacher and a dean permitted him to begin transforming Troy State from its description as "a sleepy teachers college" to an internationally respected university. And his knowledge of finance and the business world enabled Adams to enlarge the school's physical plant; to increase salaries each year from the time of his appointment; and to supply new equipment and facilities when money was said to have been in short supply. The man's clothes and his car became outward signs of his inward attitude of Spartan stability.

Though not revolutionary, Dr. Adams' designs for the college's administration were both workable and practical. He studied the administrative bureaucracies of many respected universities and discovered that most had three major divisions: academic affairs, financial affairs, and student affairs. Public affairs was usually an autonomous agency serving all three divisions. In the selection of administrators for the three divisions, Dr. Adams implemented another simple philosophy which

has come to be a trademark: "Hire someone smarter than you are, get out of the way, and let them do their job." Realizing that no one person can have expertise in all areas, Dr. Adams sought the most qualified person for each particular job and supported him from the President's office. As a result, most of the administrative staff have been with the university for long periods of time and have eliminated the transient nature of the institution's leadership.

Since Dr. Adams has believed that the university community would benefit from the input of great minds, he early established programs which would bring scientists, scholars, politicians, authors, journalists, and other leaders to the campus on a regular basis. He established the Great Issues series which has brought newsmakers to the university to elaborate and debate their viewpoints. The Distinguished Visiting Professor Program was introduced to entice outstanding scholars from every academic discipline to the campus. More recently, the academic chairs in various schools and colleges within the University have lent permanence to the infiltration of respected intellectuals. (See Appendices.)

Since his first days at Troy, Dr. Adams has felt that Troy State could undertake anything a larger school had done, only more successfully. One of his first deeds was to start the Greek System: a network of social fraternities and sororities with national affiliation. He also saw the need for development and improvement in the school's athletic program and in the marching band. These and other accomplishments became the auxiliary attributes which began to attract high caliber students to the university. Soon any social or extracurricular activity afforded by the larger schools became Troy State's offerings as well, and this quality of small-school intimacy coupled with large-school facility inspired the adoption of the slogan "Alabama's most exciting campus."

Certainly not all of the Ralph Adams signature endeavors have been social in nature. The core curriculum, or general studies, comprised of standardized liberal arts requirements regardless of a student's major greatly expanded the purpose of the Troy State degree. In addition, the Adams administration has seen the chartering of the country's most prestigious honor, service, and leadership organizations, including Omicron Delta Kappa, Mortar Board, and Phi Kappa Phi. Furthermore, Dr. Adams' academic attitude caused the creation of Troy State's branch campuses. His thought was that the institution's purpose should be to teach while the student's purpose should be to learn; therefore, the university had the business of fulfilling needs among its prospective students. Dr. Adams realized that not every need among the citizens of central and south Alabama could be met on the main campus in Troy. Thus, the university would attempt to answer the need wherever it might arise. In answering critics of the

branch campus establishment, Dr. Adams has replied, "We have gone only where we were asked to go, and where a need existed."

In an effort to improve the quality of academia at Troy State, Dr. Adams observed the British educational system. His insatiable appetite for excellence inspired him to emulate the United Kingdom as he vowed to hire only the most qualified instructors. He also established programs whereby those on staff might pursue advanced degrees with financial assistance and sabbatical time granted by the University. Dr. Adams encouraged attendance at any workshop or seminar where additional knowledge could be obtained and he further supported the faculty and staff as they shared their knowledge with other professional colleagues.

Bringing prestige and recognition to his university, Dr. Adams hired Dr. Max Rafferty, a renowned American educator, to chair the School of Education. This occurred at a time of great tribulation and revolt in the public school system, and Dr. Rafferty was instrumental in maintaining the established reputation of TSU's mainstay: the liberal arts format of the curriculum. Rafferty had been Superintendent of Education in California, managing the largest school system in the United States. His weekly syndicated column, which appeared in more than one hundred newspapers, contributed to his reputation as the best-known person in the country's educational circles. Thus, the School of



Dr. Max Rafferty, Author and Distinguished Educator, receives award from Dr. Ralph W. Adams.



Governor George C. Wallace and his first lady were frequent visitors to the campus during the 1960's.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Between classes, fall 1966.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The Red Wave baseball team, 1963.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Cheering on the Red Wave during the 1965 season was lovely Miss Lenora Grider of Fairfax, Alabama.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

Education continued to enjoy the public's confidence as its graduates remained in demand throughout the United States. In the same era, Pulitzer Prize-winning author and historian John Alexander Carroll was brought to the campus, further enhancing Troy State's reputation within the realm of higher education. And certainly the acquisition of Dr. Martin Kruskopf, a Rhodes Scholar, as professor of philosophy was a noteworthy accomplishment for the growing institution.

His apparent bravery for innovation and his support of those with a feasible approach for the institution's betterment is still a dominant part of Dr. Adams' approach to the presidency. His top administrators have enjoyed much freedom and unparalleled support from the man in Bibb Graves Hall.

Dr. Adams, it has been said, has never been heard to raise his voice. Even through the turbulent 1960's when students' attitudes and incitement to riot taxed even the most complacent, the President's calm approach provided the atmosphere and guidance with which the college could tolerate and even learn from the era, without the rash of unsavory incidents which typified other college campuses. In fact, the soft touch of Dr. Adams has been called his only hint at weakness. He perpetuated the previously established open-door policy with himself and other administrators from the beginning of his term. Oftentimes he has offered the troubled student a second chance, providing a much-needed fresh start. This is but one example of the personal attention braced with academic excellence which has been a prevalent motif during the Adams years.



President Adams welcomes to the faculty Dr. Martin Kruskopf, Troy State's first Rhodes Scholar.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



CHAPTER THIRTEEN: THE ROAD TO CHANCELLORHOOD

“...I’ve outlasted them all.”

During the first few months of his term, President Adams spent the majority of his time becoming acquainted with others who would be involved in the administration. He and his First Lady hosted numerous receptions and press reports mentioned his speeches and presentations to civic clubs and campus organizations. In the fall of 1964, the college held its first orientation program for new students. This was the forerunner for the current summer sessions during which incoming freshmen and transfer students are introduced to college life. Dr. Adams filled a great social chasm by allowing the chartering of the Greek System on campus. Mr. Eugene Sherman, Director of Student Activities, reported the need to Dr. Adams. The students had for some time been desiring the organizations and, according to Mr. Sherman, all that was lacking was Dr. Adams’ approval. So the president, who is called the father of Troy State’s Greek System, allowed groups to colonize and to petition national fraternities for charters.

Since the establishment of Pi Kappa Phi and Theta Chi in December of 1966, the fraternity system has grown to encourage a spirit of healthy competition among the students of Troy State and has been a perpetual morale booster. Providing educational enhancement and recreational diversion through excellent programs in scholarship, leadership, and intramural athletics, the Greek System has been a catalyst in the progress of the institution.

During the first year of the Adams administration, studies were authorized to determine whether the college could provide a work-study program for needy students. Simultaneously, the possibility of a bachelor’s degree in music education was being explored at the request of area public secondary schools who had a pressing need for music instructors and band directors.

In his perseverance for the best, Dr. Adams recruited John Maloy Long, band director at Montgomery’s Robert E. Lee High School, to take charge of the struggling band program at Troy State. The president recognized the weakness of the college’s athletic program and set forth to improve it to commensurate with the new strides in the marching band’s achievements. School spirit elevated considerably as the football team and the band brought national plaudits to the campus.

March 1965 brought discussions regarding some other pressing needs of the college in the area of academics. Adams felt that the heart of any college should be its library and that the existing library was inadequate both in its location in McCartha Hall and in service to its ever-growing clientele. Under the leadership of librarian Kenneth Croslin, the library had steadily grown in its collections and service to the campus. It housed not only the traditional library services but the college print shop as well. Furthermore, some of the building space in McCartha was devoted to classroom use.

Mr. Croslin and Dr. Adams agreed that the distant future of the college should be considered in designing a new facility for the library and its holdings. They went a step further to suggest that the new facility expand on the traditional role of a library and also serve the campus as a complete educational resources center. Included would be the innovative communications services department. Croslin and Adams also felt that extensive graphic, photographic, television, radio, and printing services would offer high quality support agencies to the college’s educational aims. It was also believed that the center could support existing branch campuses and others which would be added later.

The Lurleen Burns Wallace Educational Resources Center was dedicated in 1969 with the late governor’s daughters Peggy and Lee cutting the ribbon to a building which remains unique among university libraries. Under Croslin’s direction, the library holdings increased from a limited collection supporting teacher education to almost 700,000 carefully selected volumes in bound and microtext forms. The library was among the first in the state to acquire the Library of American Civilization and the Library of English Literature microbook collections made up of rare scholarly materials otherwise available only to some of the world’s finest libraries.

One of Ken Croslin’s early accomplishments was to have the library designated as an official free government publication depository. He guided the library in becoming one of the charter members of the computerized Southeastern Library Network, giving access to great libraries of the nation and providing a means of cataloguing for the entire Troy State University System. One year after opening, the library was



Dr. Ralph W. Adams, Peggy Wallace and Fred Taylor watching Lee Wallace cut the ribbons at the dedication of Lurleen Burns Wallace Hall.

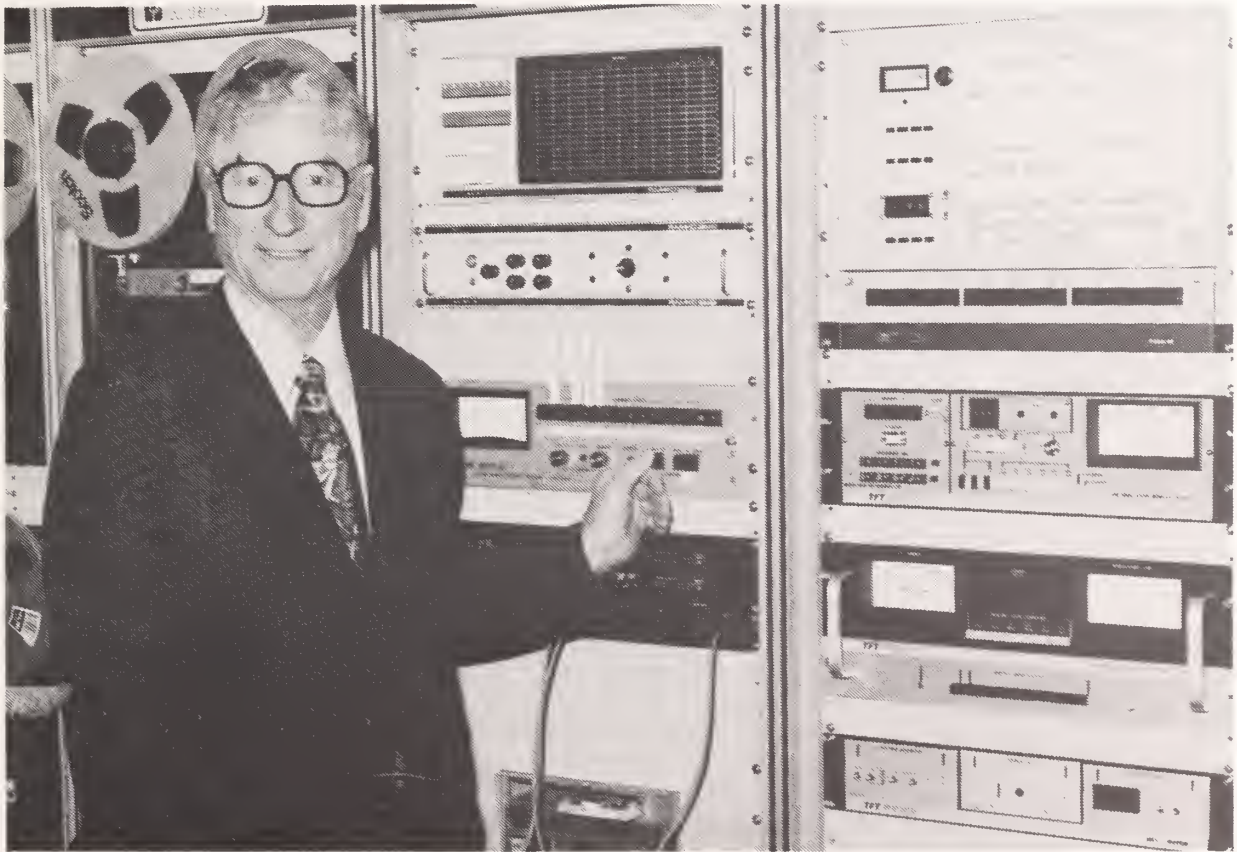


Delta Chi, whose Troy State Chapter was chartered in 1967, was one of the first national fraternities to be welcomed onto the campus. They occupy the former mayor's home on North Three Notch Street.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Lurleen Burns Wallace Hall (1970) houses the University Library on the second and third levels. Radio, Television and Communication Services occupy the ground level.



Dr. Ralph W. Adams at the controls of WTSU.

cited in the Governor's Cost Control Survey as a "statewide model." As another agency of the educational resources center, TSU-TV began broadcasting in 1975 and afforded broadcast journalism students the opportunity to gain hands-on experience in the field of television work. Then in 1977, WTSU-FM began broadcasting as an affiliate of National Public Radio.

Another essential physical requirement of the college at the inception of Dr. Adams' tenure was residence hall space. Plans were made almost immediately after his arrival to construct Alumni Hall men's residence and Stewart Hall⁴ cafeteria. Dr. Adams prevailed upon Earl James, Mayor of Montgomery, to chair a drive to raise funds for the construction of the two buildings. James prided himself on having "worked (his) way through college by picking up pecans on the quadrangle and selling them." He and other Montgomery business leaders secured the necessary funds in short time. The faculty and staff of the college pledged \$8,000 toward the project. With local banker Frank Anderson as chairman, the citizens of Troy donated \$60,000, and the modern residence hall opened in the fall of 1966, with one wing named in honor of Anderson and the other in honor of Dr. James O. Colley, Jr.

In February 1965, Dr. Adams signed an agreement which came to have far reaching effects on the future of the college. The college had opened a small extension center at Fort Rucker the preceding September; therefore, Colonel Wilson Wood, Commander of Maxwell Air Force Base, felt that it was likewise time to expand his base's educational opportunities. He and Dr.

Adams signed the agreement which placed Troy State on an Air Force base for the first time.

During the early days of the Adams presidency, it was recognized that the college had no official seal or logo. So Dr. Adams commissioned Alice Thornton of the art department to design the official emblem of the institution, which is still in use.⁵

The college's athletic program was suffering from a lack of development. Dr. Adams felt that improvement could generate not only public interest but prospective students by conveying the image that anything available at a large school was available at Troy. The basketball team, under the leadership of Coach John Archer, had filled the void with some success. But the administration realized that Alabama has always been filled with football fans, and in many cases the reputation of a college or university has been based on the accomplishments of its football program. These concerns prompted the college to seek a coach who could develop the football program to a competitive level.

Billy Atkins, a player on the 1957 Auburn National Championship football team and a professional with the Buffalo Bills, was hired and was enthusiastically supported by the student body. Atkins led the Red Wave to its first National Championship during its NAIA affiliation, giving students and alumni further reasons to rally behind their college. The 1968 team produced not only the championship but several All-Americans and established a tradition of excellence in Trojan sports.(See Appendix.)



Frank Ross Stewart Hall (1966) is an air-conditioned dining facility.



Rehearsal scene from *The Grass Harp* (1968). This production, directed by Jack Solomon, was entered in the first American College Theatre Festival, sponsored by the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, in Washington, D.C. Members of the cast pictured here are Susan Dowling, Jane Drake, Mable Sanders, and Andy Hill.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Coach Billy Atkins and some members of the 1967 football team.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



John Maloy Long, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Dean of the School of Fine Arts, and director of the nationally acclaimed "Sound of the South" marching band.

Courtesy University Relations



Pulitzer Prize-winning historian and professor of history John Alexander Carroll.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

In April 1966 another construction project began with the annex to McCall Hall. At a cost of one half million dollars, the addition would be equipped with the latest in science-related teaching aids and laboratories. Among these were a radioactive pit for the storage of isotopes and a temperature-controlled environment in which small animals would be housed. Also in that year, Dr. Adams recruited Dr. Carl E. Purinton as Chairman of the new Department of Philosophy and Religion. A Phi Beta Kappa, Purinton had been Chairman of the Department of Religion and Biblical Literature at Boston University. He was assigned the task of designing a curriculum, organizing the department, and teaching in the classroom.

During this period of unusual prosperity for the college, Drs. J. O. Colley, Jr.⁶, and William P. Stewart, owners of Beard Hospital in Troy, donated the hospital to the college. This gift was the beginning of the Troy State University Foundation, whose purpose became to accept large gifts and to offer financial assistance to the institution.

In early 1967 the administrative plans Dr. Adams had acquired from Princeton and other bastions of higher learning began to take shape. He announced the first vice-presidents ever to have been named at the college: Dr. D. L. Howell as Vice-President for Academic Affairs

and Mr. L. Clay Stabler as Vice-President for Financial Affairs. The appointments, said Dr. Adams, provided the administrative structure conducive to the future growth of the college. Later, the Division of Student Affairs was created to fall into line with the other two divisions. Miss Annette Gibbs had been Dean of Students; she later resigned this position to further her graduate studies. Dr. Donald McDaniel became the University's first Vice President for Student Affairs in 1968, and he was succeeded by Mr. Donald Gibson, who had served the institution for a number of years, first as Director of Men's Residence, as Director of Financial Aid, and with immediate precedence as Dean of Students. Mr. Gibson remains in the vice presidency and also serves as legislative liaison and Administrative Assistant to the Chancellor.

In June 1985, shortly after his seventieth birthday, Ralph Wyatt Adams became Chancellor of the Troy State University System by action of the Board of Trustees. This was yet another step in the progress of the man and the institution; but more fittingly, it is perhaps a tribute to his twenty-three years of public service through education. As Dean of College Presidents in Alabama and Chairman of the Council of University Presidents, Dr. Adams has simply said, "I've outlasted them all."



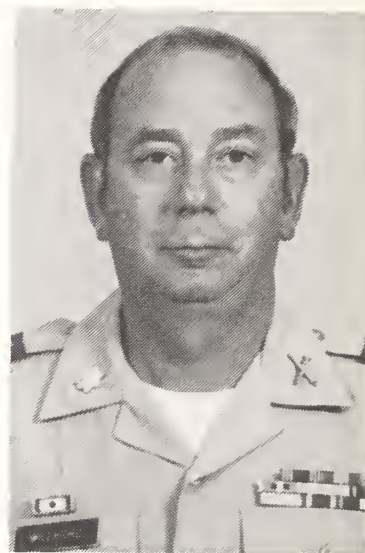
The Troy State University faculty, September 1969.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



**Miss Annette Gibbs,
Dean of Students.**

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Robert Williford has served Troy State longer than any other administrator. He has been director and counselor of men's residence (1960-63), Dean of Men (1964-69), Assistant Dean of Students (1970-72), Associate Dean of Students (1973-77), and as Dean of Students since 1978. He has the primary responsibility for the supervision of student conduct and the administration of discipline.

Courtesy TSU Archives

CHAPTER FOURTEEN: THE LATE SIXTIES

"...a trying time for the university."

To understand fully this period on the Troy State campus, one must regard with some appreciation the entire country and its rampant social upheaval. Vietnam had become a controversial issue and the media had adopted a theory of "without controversy there is no news" espoused by some of the leading schools of journalism. Student bodies were being enticed to protest, often violently, the validity of any issue. Thus came the anti-establishment era. Faculties throughout the country began joining what they considered a social justice movement and began to make demands on behalf of the students and themselves that in many instances amounted to absolute mutiny on the college campus.

For the most part, Troy State did not have the type of student or faculty population who would engage in seriously radical acts, but the administration did observe and deal with a few altercations. Forceful leadership with the full support of Dr. Adams allowed the school to escape controversies of the type so prevalent in Eastern and Western institutions.

The year 1967 began with the question of whether the students should evaluate the faculty. These evaluations, now commonplace, were highly and heatedly debated among department heads (who finally gave approval); they were eventually conducted with resulting differences of opinion. The *Trojan* pointed out editorially that if evaluations were to be used in the mature manner intended, they would lead to continued academic excellence. The editorials called for students to evaluate their instructors fairly and for the instructors to use the results toward improving their classroom endeavors. Fortunately, no complaints were ever lodged concerning the abuse of the evaluations.

This controversy, however mild, was prophetic. For the first time in southern educational institutions, faculty and student challenges of administrative policies and programs took the form of open defiance. Heretofore such had not occurred at Troy, but this evidence of a national attitude taxed the Troy State community for the ensuing year. And the college became a focal point for the media and the courts.

The primary argument involved the student newspaper The *Trojan* and an alleged censorship of an editorial by President Adams. But no one actually read the editorial in question until it appeared in The *Montgomery Advertiser*. A conclusion might have been

reached that since The *Advertiser* and Governor George Wallace were political enemies and Dr. Adams happened to be a personal friend of the Governor, the entire matter was an attempt to embarrass the two by embellishing an argument among students. The "Gary Dickey Case," as it became known, lent itself to a freedom-of-the-press debate among the college community and the media. It resulted in student Gary Dickey's expulsion from the college for disobeying his advisors; his later reinstatement by Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson; and a ruling by Judge Johnson that while no obligation existed for the college to have either a student newspaper or an editor thereof, the editor was constitutionally entitled to complete freedom so long as he was editor.

While this ruling was hailed as a great step forward by the media in the capitol city, journalism professors and advisors across the nation cringed as the dictate had in effect taken away their rights to teach even the fundamental rules of journalism if the student did not—by his right—wish to accept them. By this token, college newspapers became the only vehicles in the free world that could operate totally devoid of restrictions.

The college came to owe a great debt to Butch Seymour and Dayton Long, subsequent *Trojan* editors. They exhibited maturity beyond their years in restoring the paper to its proper niche in the college community. Of their own accord, they insisted that the college solve its own problems with grace and panache, and these men set forth to do just that with effective journalistic approaches.

Although a few students in the flower-child epoch adopted extreme fads in fashion and openly displayed such causes as "Make Love, Not War" and others, most Troy State students restrained and remained true to their Bible Belt upbringings and did not adopt the trends. This was ironic in the light of daily barrages from the national media, which were apparently highly supportive of college campus chaos. While the nature of the Trojan student body and faculty enabled Troy to escape extreme radicalism of the anti-establishment movements, the courts came to play ever encroaching roles in the affairs of educational institutions.

Furthermore, additional uneasiness was felt on the campus in some faculty factions. The changes that would be necessary to transform the teachers college

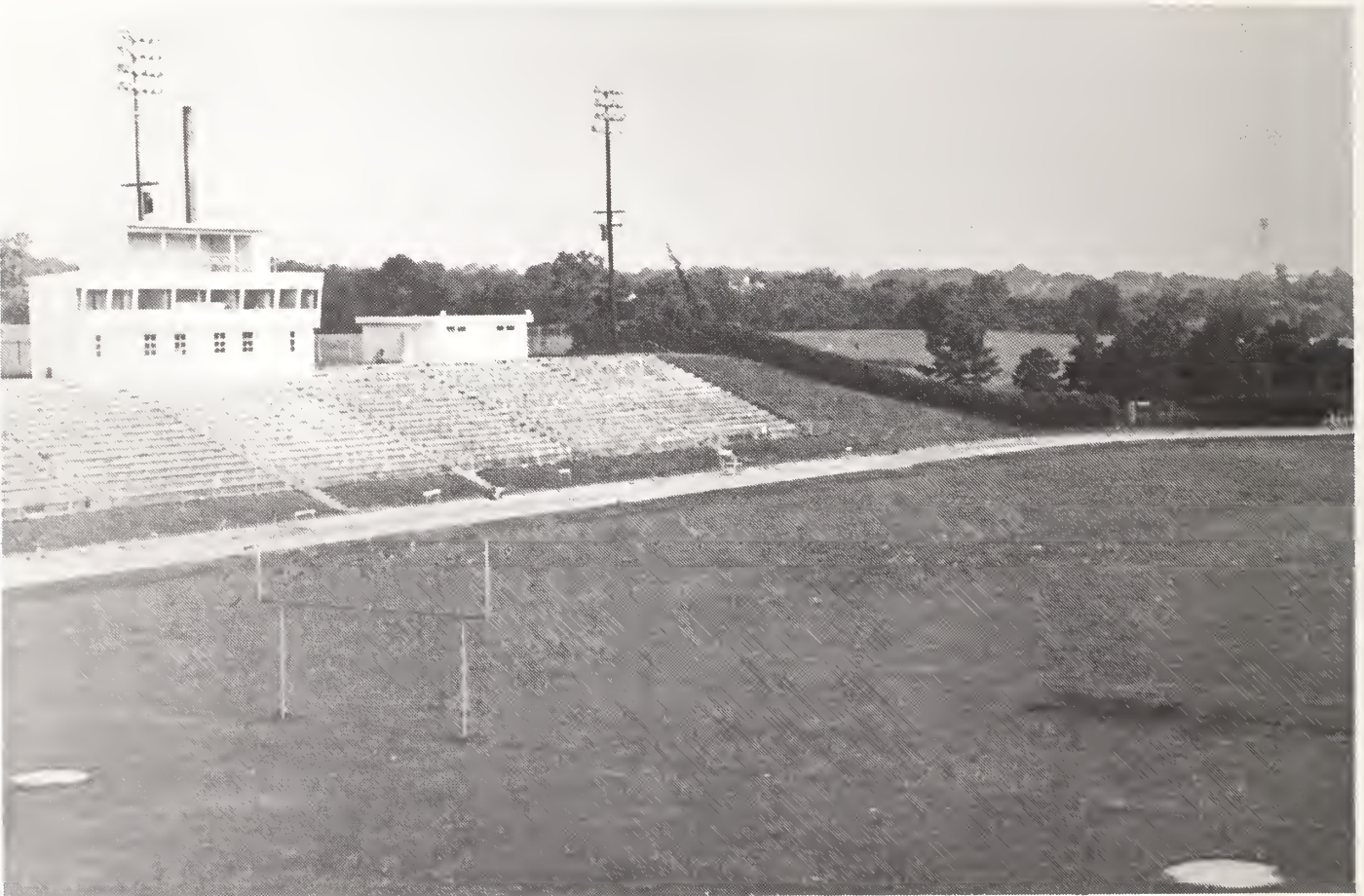
to a liberal arts university continued to evolve and some members of the faculty (mostly in the School of Education) were concerned about job security. But it soon became evident that Dr. Adams had no desire to renounce the school's original mission as a teacher-training institution. In fact he wished to make the School of Education even stronger, to use it as a base and to expand the curriculum to satisfy the requirements of the college's service area. As the president's goals were clarified and settled, the faculty's emotion deferred to judgment and they became supportive of the President's design for expansion.

In the spring of 1967, Dr. Malcolm Agnew, Phi Beta Kappa Professor of Classics at Boston University, was hired to chair the newly established Department of Classics. This, along with Governor Lurleen Wallace's comments at the Governor's Day activities on campus, suggested that the college was about to face even greater changes: "With the continuation of growth and development, I hope that in the not-too-distant future another change in the name of Troy State will take place—that of 'Troy State University,'" the Governor intimated to the Smith Hall audience. This hint at university status

enthused attitudes and improved outlooks for the students and the faculty.

With the success of the Red Wave football team, Vice-President Stabler announced that two thousand seats would be added to Memorial Stadium, bringing the capacity to seven thousand. Henderson, Black, and Green Construction Company was awarded the project with a bid of just over \$80,000, the funds for which came from a state bond issue. The State Highway Department agreed to widen George Wallace Drive to four lanes and the City of Troy cooperated by moving utility poles and increasing the lighting intensity of the stadium.

The main campus enrollment had climbed to three thousand students, with an additional thousand at the Fort Rucker and Maxwell branches. The college announced its national merit scholarship program; additionally, every high school valedictorian in the state was offered an \$800 scholarship to Troy State. Soon thereafter, the scholarship program was revised to include students who had exhibited leadership capabilities.⁷ And the college experienced a one hundred percent increase in the number of faculty members with doctorates since Adams' arrival.⁸



Memorial Stadium is used for football, track and field events. Modern track and lighting facilities were added in 1976.



Dr. Malcolm Agnew, 1967.



Dr. Ralph W. Adams announcing legislative action creating Troy State University.

Of course, the Student Affairs division met the increase in enrollment favorably. In lieu of the old "dorm mother" concept, the division hired trained counselors to live in the residence halls. Troy State became active in service to the area by conducting various educational workshops on a regular basis. The college placement office met an increased demand for the graduates of the institution, and the accomplishments of the esteemed faculty became frequent media topics.

In the shadow of disquieting controversy and turmoil, and continuing in its mission despite all adversity, Troy State College bravely faced the fall of 1967—possibly the greatest four months in the history of the institution. Enrollment topped four thousand for the first time, making Troy State the third largest college in Alabama. More than fifty faculty members had been added to the staff, and an identical number of support personnel had been hired.

Thus poised, Troy State's expansion into previously unexplored academe was being planned. Dr. W. T. Wilks announced that an appropriation of \$250,000 had been conditionally granted by the Alabama Legislature for the establishment of a school of nursing at Troy State. As the preceding spring's institutional self-study had indicated a need for such a school, Vice-President Howell and Dr. Wilks pursued the appropriation. They were careful to point out, though, that the gestation period of the new school would be at least two years, as the curriculum had to be designed and approved and a director would then have to be secured. Some slight changes in administration occurred and included the appointment of Mr. O. W. Bickel as Director of the Physical Plant, a change in title from Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, bringing him into line with previous changes in the administrative structure; and the promotion of Mr. Robert Wakefield from Assistant Business Manager to Comptroller.

Following the suggestion of Governor Lurleen Wallace, the administration had attempted to cover the fact that through her office and the legislative process definitive action was being taken to grant the college its long-awaited university status. The successes of the football team and the marching band dominated interest among the student body, but occasional media leaks excited the students to frequent inquiries.

In October the Governor appointed eight members to the newly established Troy State College Board of Trustees. Legislation had been enacted to authorize the college as an institution with its own board, instead of falling under the State Board of Education as it had. The appointees included McDowell Lee of Montgomery, Past President of the TSC Alumni Association; J. Wilbert Jordan of Mobile; Mrs. Wallace Moseley of Selma to twelve-year terms; Senator Jack Giles of Huntsville; Bob Wilson of Jasper; and Reverend Marvin Vickers of Enterprise to eight-year terms; Dr. Lillian



The original Troy State University Board of Trustees, left to right, Robert Kelly; Alice Dunbar Moseley; J. Wilbert Jordan; Robert T. Wilson; Dr. Adams; Charles McDowell Lee; Jack Giles; Dr. Lilliam C. Manley; Reverend Marvin K. Vickers; and Robert M. Guillot.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

Manley of Demopolis; and Mayor Robert Guillot of Vestavia Hills to four-year terms. Later Governor Wallace appointed Robert E. Kelly of Montgomery as the ninth member. The new Board held its first meeting on campus on November 8, 1967, and confined its business to general information about the college as presented by Mr. Stabler, Dr. Howell, and Miss Annette Gibbs, Dean of Students.

On December 14, 1967, a few people were aware that the State Board of Education was meeting in Montgomery, but the fact that Troy State was to be "Cinderella of the Day," as stated by *The Birmingham News*, was still a secret to most of the campus and city. On the agenda for the historic meeting was a motion by the college's new Board of Trustees that the name be changed.

During the late morning hours, telephones jingled harassingly in the administrative offices. Finally word came from the President's Office that an assembly would be held at 2:30 that afternoon. At the appointed hour, Sartain Hall was swarming with every student, instructor, and administrator. The crowd contained



Two proud coeds flank the historic marker denoting the name changes of Troy State. The marker stands in the lawn of Smith Hall.

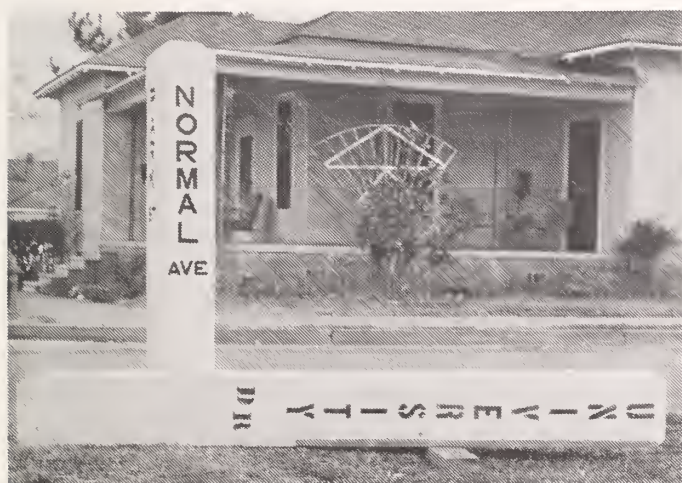
Courtesy TSU Archives.

citizens of Troy, board members and their spouses, and others who had gotten hints of the news and wished to witness the memorable occasion.

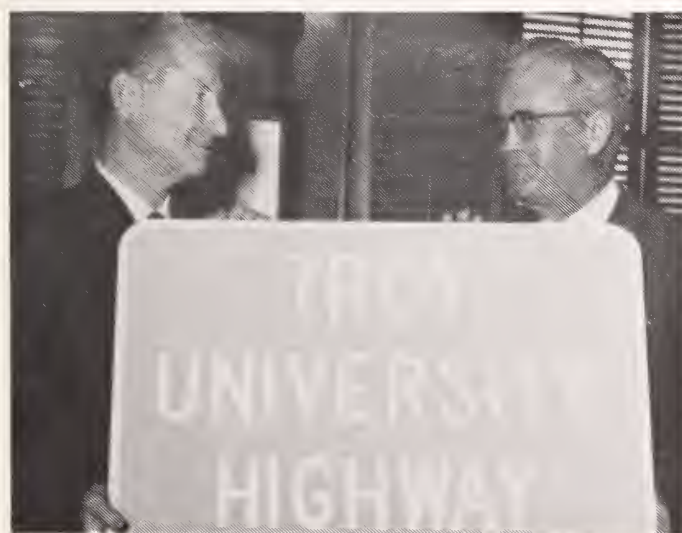
Student Government Association President Hoot Gibson briefly traced the history of what had been called a sleepy teachers college. Then President Adams, with a somber attempt to squelch his delight, announced his

Christmas gift to the students: as of that morning, Troy State had become a university by an act of the State Board of Education. To this day, we know not whether Dr. Adams had further comments, for the hall immediately became shrill with the outbursts of the elated audience.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN: THE MEANING OF A UNIVERSITY



Change of Normal Ave. to University Ave.



Dr. Ralph W. Adams with Alabama Highway Official, Tom Espey just after the Legislature designated TSU Highway from Montgomery to Dothan.

The first issue of *The Tropolitan* in 1968 posed several questions about the meaning to the University of its name change. It quoted Vice-President Howell's remarks in *The Iliad* as follows: "It seems that it does place upon all of us an additional responsibility to work and seek financial, physical, and human resources so that we can expand even more the educational services and activities available at Troy State University in order to meet the needs that any such reputable institution of higher education provides for students and the public. Perhaps even more than this—this change of name does require a change in perspective—or state of mind—as was necessary in the other past changes which have occurred at Troy State." The *Tropolitan* asserted that anyone who used the word *college* in reference to Troy State would be guilty of "pure heresy." The Troy City Council apparently agreed, as shortly thereafter the name of Normal Avenue running through the campus was changed to University Avenue.

Indeed the name change encouraged plans of physical expansion, beginning with the new library, mentioned in an earlier chapter. The contract was awarded to L. H. Blair Construction Company of Alexander City with the total cost of the center projected at \$1,700,000. The building would encompass more than 100,000 square feet. Signs were placed along the heavily traveled federal highway 231 from Montgomery to the Florida border proclaiming the thoroughfare "Troy University Highway," as designated by the Alabama Highway Department *via* Ralph Adams' request.

In a speech to the Troy Civitan Club in February 1968, Dr. Adams credited the progress of the University to his fellow administrators and he reported several projects which were underway: the new computer system which would keep track of all accounting and student records; additions and renovations to Memorial Stadium; the construction of married student housing facilities; the completion of McCall Hall's annex; con-

struction of practice facilities for the football team; and air conditioning and redecoration of the dining halls. He further intimated that the University was making great strides in student relations: "Special provisions have been made through the establishment of the George C. Wallace Scholarships for the leaders in academics and other school activities to attract superior students to our university," Dr. Adams told the club. "These scholarships can amount to as much as four thousand dollars. It is my understanding that already we have more National Merit Semifinalists in our freshman class than any other school in Alabama. As a result of these scholarships, we also have some one hundred valedictorians and salutatorians enrolled at our university," he related.

"We are proud of the fact that financial aid for students was increased from \$700,000 in 1966 to \$900,000 in 1967. No doubt that this aid will pass the million-dollar mark this year," Dr. Adams told the Kiwanis Club. "About half our students receive some type of financial aid." He added that "the University can now pay full salary to a faculty member who takes a leave to upgrade his academic status. After implementing this policy, nineteen such faculty members immediately took advantage of the program." A few days after Dr. Adams delivered this speech, he and McDowell Lee, President *pro tempore* of the Board of Trustees, used a silver shovel to break ground for Wallace Hall and Financial Aids Director Donald Gibson announced that the University had been awarded a grant which would allow it to aid 350 exceptionally needy students to attend college. This volume of aid, an increase over the fewer than ninety students the year before, was part of the Health, Education, and Welfare Committee's Educational Opportunity Grant Program.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph B. Roberts, Phi Beta Kappa, was hired in April as the Chairman of the Department of English and Foreign Languages. He possessed excellent credentials, having been professor of English at both the United States Military Academy at West Point and at the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado. He was the first faculty member hired as part of the adopted theme of "Expanding Excellence," the informal philosophical objective of the University administration. The Public Relations Office produced and aired a thirty-minute documentary film with the new theme as the title and distributed it to agencies, clubs, and institutions throughout the Southeast.

Dr. Adams, always in search of a new project to fulfill the needs of his university and its clientele, invited Dr. E. Lee McLean to the campus to serve as consultant during the planning stages of the new TSU Foundation. Dr. McLean was recognized as the nation's foremost authority on private gifts to educational institutions. The Board of Trustees approved the creation of a foundation for the university and recognized that the difference



Charles McDowell Lee, president of the TSC Alumni Association from 1964-1966. He led the campaign to raise funds for the construction of Alumni Hall.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Dr. Joseph B. Roberts, Jr., former Chairman of the Department of English and Foreign Languages, now Professor Emeritus of English.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

between a good university and a great university might lie in the university's ability to attract private funds. Thus Dr. McLean and Mr. Roy Jeffcoat, TSU Director of Special Services, arranged a special briefing with Troy business leaders and generated much support for a foundation.

But before the foundation could be established, the university was struck with sadness. Governor Lurleen Wallace lost her long battle with cancer and died on May 6, 1968. Governor Wallace had received the university's first honorary Doctor of Laws degree and her identification with the student body typified her interest in Troy State. She had been named a lifetime member of the Troy State Alumni Association; she was an honorary fraternity sweetheart; and she had even inducted the Student Government Association officers. So, as a fitting tribute to the noble lady who had loved the university, the Board of Trustees resolved to name the new library the Lurleen Burns Wallace Educational Resources Center.

The Troy State University Foundation became a reality in early 1969, and thus the institution was able to accept private donations. From its beginning the Foundation has been governed by a Board of Directors and has maintained an office on the campus. Besides Dr. Adams, the original members of the Foundation's Board of Directors consisted of Earl James, mayor of Montgomery; Wallace D. Malone, Jr., First National Bank of Dothan; L. Clay Stabler, Jr., Vice-President for Financial Affairs, TSU; Frank S. Anderson, President, First Farmers and Merchants Bank of Troy; E. E. Anthony, Jr., President, Commercial Bank of Andalusia; O. R. Booker, Jr., Vice-President, American Educators Life Insurance Company of Birmingham; Henry Zack Carter, President, Avondale Shipyards; Corley Chapman, President, Troy Bank and Trust; and McDowell Lee, Secretary of the Alabama Senate. Mr. Roy Jeffcoat, the father of the Foundation, was Executive Director. (See Appendix).



The Troy State University Foundation Board of Directors, 1968.

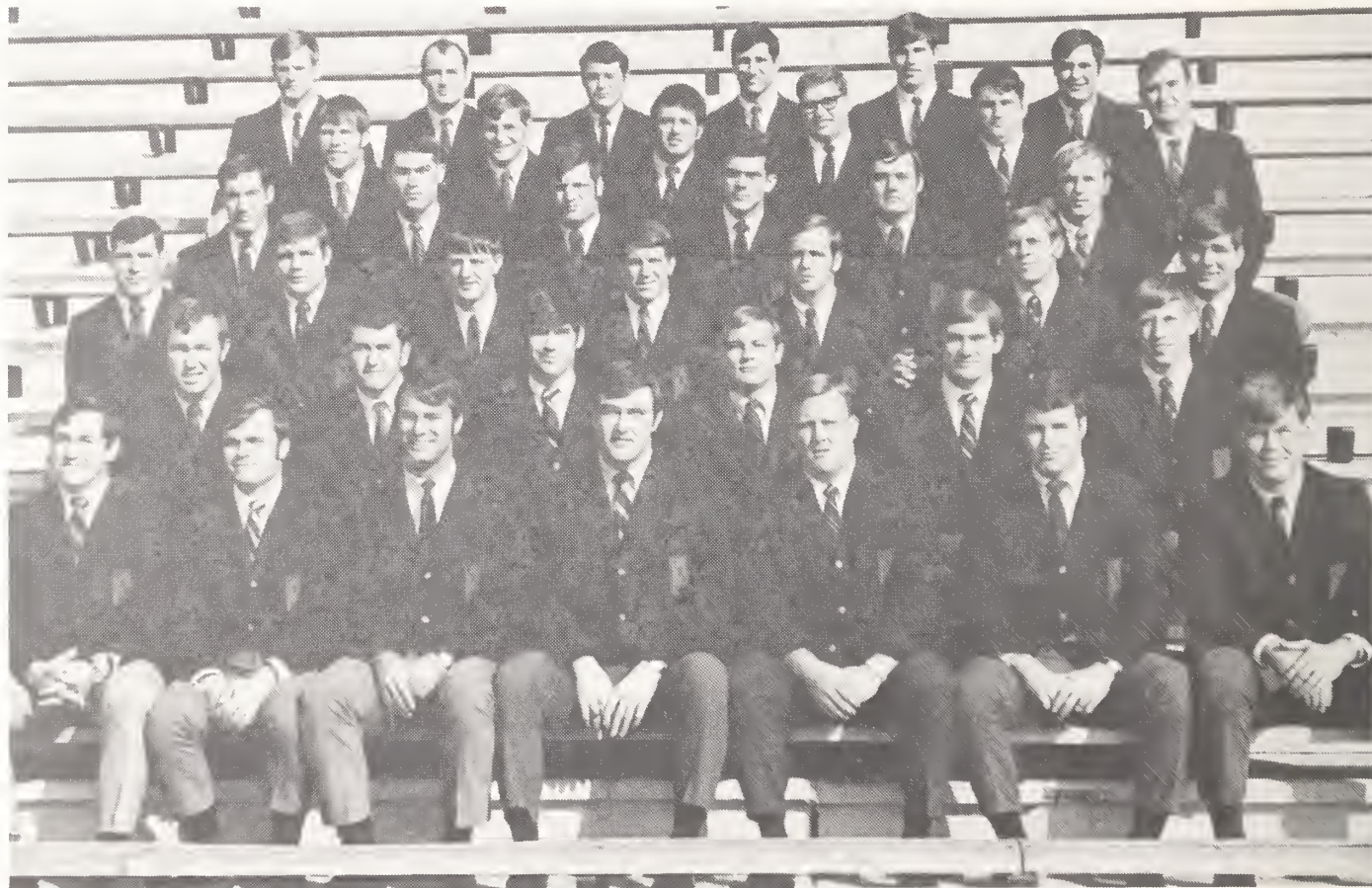
Courtesy TSU Archives.

In the fall of 1969, Dr. Adams announced that a School of Nursing affording the Bachelor's Degree had been officially established at the university. The result of more than three years of planning by Troy State in conjunction with area hospitals, the establishment of the school was funded by legislative appropriations. Plans called for the nursing student to spend two years on campus and two years in clinical work at Montgomery hospitals and health agencies. Dr. Adams named Sister Lucille Marie Beauchamp, a member of the Daughters of Charity at St. Vincent de Paul and former Director of St. Mary's School of Nursing in Milwaukee as Dean of the new School of Nursing. This made Troy State the only school in this part of the state offering a degree in nursing, fulfilling yet another great need.



Troy physicians William P. Stewart (left) and J. O. Colley, Jr. (right) presented Beard Hospital, valued at \$250,000, to the college. This began the TSU Foundation.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



1968 National Football Champions - (bottom row, left to right) J.A. Williams, Andy White, Mike Sadler, Paul Brinsfield, George Hiers, Randy Hicks, Diek Brooks. (Second row, left to right) Rusty Ninas, Jimmy Hedrick, David Cooper, Jim Gillespie, George Little, Doug Taylor, (Third row, left to right) Al Head, David Allen, Ronnie Shelley, Darwin Fowler, Danny Grant, Bobby Enslen, Hugh Cole. (Fourth row) Joe Rosser, Steve Crowe, Bobby Floyd, Alvin Dees, Sim Byrd, Cecil Barber. (Fifth row) Vinee Green, Bill Russell, Sonny Hendrix, Glynn Thompson, Gary Loggins, Fran Collins. (Sixth row) Greg Wright, Frank Elmore, Tommy Moffitt, Mike Clark, Sammy Hayes, Larry Groce.

Near the end of 1969, the university announced plans to construct a varsity athletic building, or field house. Tine W. Davis of Montgomery, a founder of Winn Dixie Stores, was named chairman of the Foundation's fund-raising project. He raised approximately \$300,000 and the Troy State University Foundation provided the balance of the funds needed to construct the facility. Appropriately, the new facility was named in honor of Mr. Davis for his unselfish support of the project and his success in securing the monies for the building's construction.

A bit of good news ended the decade of the sixties, for changes in rules and regulations for female students were updated the following winter term. This came as a result of studies conducted by the Division of Student Affairs and the strong cooperation of the young women themselves. No longer were slacks illegal; no longer were female students forbidden to trek from gym class to the dorm in shorts; no longer did a Victorian dress code hinder the need for personal expression which had become so important to the collegian approaching the seventies.



A 1960's Troy State coed.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Mr. and Mrs. Tine W. Davis, Montgomery, generous benefactors who provided funding for the athletic department's field house.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Miss Bess McCann, college registrar for many years.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Colonel Wood, commander of Maxwell Air Force Base, signing the agreement to establish an extension center of Troy State on the base.
Courtesy TSU Archives.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN: THE SEVENTIES

Troy State University becomes a pioneer again...

Troy State University's diversified expansion in the 1970's demands that each area be considered. In its on-campus programs, its branches, and its extension centers, Troy State's services to its constituents increased rapidly.

The school instituted adult education programs as the country entered the Information Age and as new technology forced those already in the job market to return to college to learn new skills. As early as 1888, Troy Normal School had begun taking care of adult needs through extension and correspondence courses for teachers throughout the southern United States who were unable to advance their knowledge through on-campus attendance.

In military education, the university was crucially juxtaposed to take advantage of a new market. Through the military education program was created a wide geographic expansion which led to the ultimate formation of The Troy State University System.

As early as 1951 Troy State College began offering extension courses at Fort Rucker. This extension center was established as a full-fledged branch campus in 1958, with a resident center being opened in 1961. At this time, Mr. Robert Paul⁹ was hired as Director of the program. In 1966, the Fort Rucker campus began its procedure to acquire accreditation from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The SACS Commission on Colleges recognized Troy State University at Fort Rucker as a degree completion site in 1970. By the mid-1970's the original facilities at Fort Rucker had been outgrown, so Wallace Community College in Dothan granted the use of desperately needed classroom space in 1974. The following year, the name of the branch campus was officially changed to Troy State University at Dothan/Fort Rucker. The University leased space on the upper floors of the Houston Hotel in downtown Dothan; two years later, Troy State purchased the hotel and gave it the name Houston Hall. Other surrounding property was acquired and the campus established a permanent home in Dothan.

The Dothan/Fort Rucker campus was granted candidacy status for independent accreditation with SACS in 1980. Five years later the institution was authorized by the agency to award associate, baccalaureate, master's, and education specialist degrees. Presently, the

official name of the campus is Troy State University at Dothan; the Fort Rucker campus is a branch thereof. In 1986, TSUD President Thomas Harrison appointed an Advisory Board consisting of twenty business, professional, educational, and community leaders to assist with the administration of the institution. With the approval of the Troy State University System Board of Trustees, TSUD purchased approximately two hundred seventy-five acres of land in 1986 for the projected purpose of building a new campus.

In 1957, Troy State College offered a medical technology program at St. Margaret's Hospital in Montgomery. The enrollment of five students heralded the establishment of what is now Troy State University in Montgomery. The United States Air Force invited Troy State to open an extension center at Maxwell Air Force Base in 1965, with much similarity to the existing facility at Fort Rucker. In 1983, under the leadership of Dr. Millard E. Elrod, TSUM acquired independent accreditation from SACS. As with the Dothan campus, TSUM awards the associate, baccalaureate, master's, and education specialist degrees. Several innovative telecourses (available through home televisions) are also offered.

The physical plant of Troy State's Montgomery campus includes the former Whitley Hotel, purchased in 1972 and now called Whitley Hall; Bartlett Hall, which was donated to the University by the family of Dr. Thomas Bartlett in 1985; and The Davis Theatre for the Performing Arts, which was purchased in 1976. The Theatre, formerly known as the Paramount Theatre was built as a movie palace in 1929. The late Mr. Tine W. Davis and his widow, Eunice Davis McNeill, are the major benefactors of the Theatre. Through their generosity, it is now a fully functioning, beautifully restored performing arts theatre that has been designated as a state and city historic landmark. The Davis Theatre is home for the Montgomery Symphony Orchestra, the Montgomery Community Concert, and summer home for the Montgomery Little Theatre. WTSU-FM has a branch studio in the beautifully refurbished Bartlett Hall. In addition to the downtown facilities, TSUM offers courses at both Maxwell Air Force Base and Gunter Air Force Station; at the Montgomery Police Academy; and at the Troy State University School of Nursing, near St. Margaret's Hospital. TSUM also administers the

operation of the W. A. Gayle Planetarium in conjunction with the City of Montgomery.

Dr. James D. C. Robinson was one of the key figures in developing TSU's programs and policies in military education, especially in Europe, from the time he joined the university staff in 1972 after 28 years in the U. S. Air Force. He is considered the father of the European program. Much of the following account is based upon Dr. Robinson's personal recollection of Troy State's activity in the military field.

Where initially all degree programs provided on post at Fort Rucker were programs already offered on the main campus, in 1970 the university at the request of the Army developed associate and bachelor degree programs in specific areas of Army personnel needs. An on-post MBA program was begun in 1973, followed by the Masters in Personnel Management in 1977 and in International Studies in 1982.

Also implemented during this period at the request of the Warrant Officer Career College was an educational electives program which permitted warrant officer students in the Career College to complete up to four academic courses (mostly in management) during their stay at Fort Rucker.

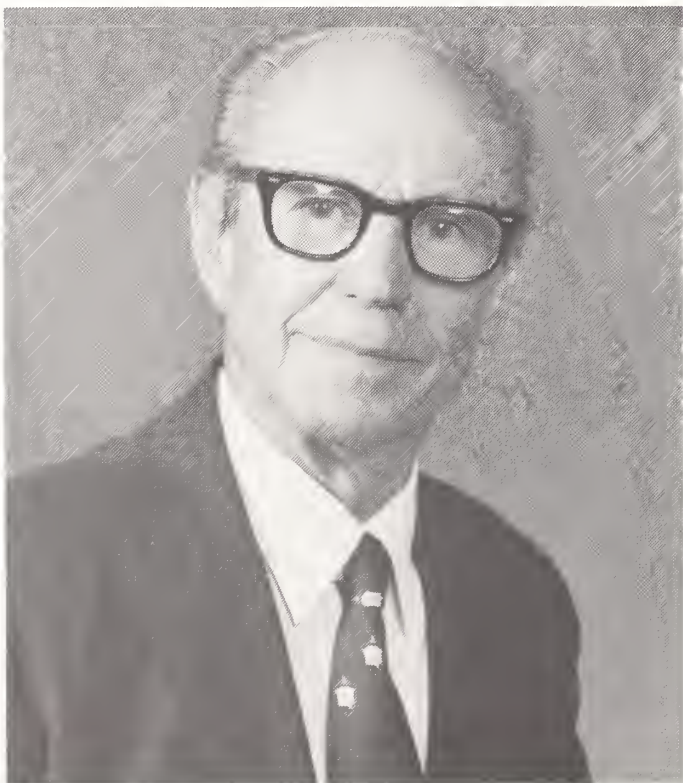
In January of 1976, with only six weeks to prepare and at the request of the Department of the Army, Troy State University in Montgomery established a resident center on the main post of the Fort Benning Military

Reservation, which from the beginning has contributed significantly to Fort Benning's education programs. TSU proved especially adept and effective in providing courses and programs commensurate with the individual, unit, and installation needs and requirements.

Troy State's responsiveness to the educational needs of the military were not limited to Army personnel. In 1965, when other institutions were uninterested, TSU had extended similar educational opportunities to U. S. Air Force personnel at Maxwell Air Force Base and Gunter Air Force Station in Montgomery.

From the beginning, undergraduate and later graduate degree programs were provided and could be completed entirely on base.

In 1973, the Air Force requested expansion of the university's off-campus programs to Eglin, Hurlburt, and Tyndall Air Force Bases in Florida. Subsequently, the full on-base programs in primarily the same disciplines being offered at Maxwell and Gunter became available to these Air Force personnel and their families with an additional program in Public Administration. Later, at the request of the Air Force, graduate programs in International Relations (1976) and Management (1977) were added. In 1976, undergraduate and graduate programs in business and management were extended to military personnel at Moody Air Force Base near Valdosta, Georgia.



Dr. James D. C. Robinson, "Father of the European Region."

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Robert M. Paul, first director of the Troy State University extension at Fort Rucker, Alabama.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The musical *Oklahoma* presented in the summer of 1979, was one of a series of annual summer productions of the TSU Opera Workshop, under the direction of Dr. Philip Kelley. Members of the cast were, left to right, "Doc" and Becky Kirby; Marcie Taylor; David Watson; Steven Scruggs; Van English; and Jamie Helms.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Donna Reynolds, vocalist and guitarist, has entertained the campus, community, and region for many years with her unique talent.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

The activity of the university in military education in these early years was coordinated and directed by Dr. James Bailey¹⁰ and Dr. Robinson, both of whom had considerable experience in dealing with military and civilian educational matters. It must be mentioned here that the development of these programs could not have been accomplished without the support and cooperation of the military's Education Service Officers (ESOs)¹¹ who were responsible to the different base commanders for on-base education.

With the assistance of these ESOs, Troy State personnel scheduled the course offerings so carefully that the institution developed expertise in arranging studies so that the active duty military student could handle his military mission and lose no time in his studies—a definite departure from an institution's normal class time requirements.

In February 1974, Dr. Adams received a telegram from the headquarters of the US Air Force in Europe inviting the university to participate in a tri-military conference in Burchesgarten, Germany, for the express purpose of presenting a proposal to replace the University of Arkansas' programs offered throughout the European theatre.

Pursuant to the request, Dr. Robinson called Dr. K. Douglas Beakes, Director of Education for the Air Force in Europe, to inquire whether the Air Force would pay for the transportation of TSU representatives. Dr. Robinson received a negative reply but did get sufficient encouragement to the point that he and President Adams felt TSU's participation would be worthwhile.

Dr. Adams, Dr. Robinson, and Dr. Bailey attended the conference and as a result Troy State University won a contract in competition with many other colleges with United States Air Force Headquarters as the institution supplanting the University of Arkansas and offering three Master of Science degree programs in Europe.

President Adams appointed Dr. Robinson, who had been hired to open TSU's first Office of Institutional Research, to go to Europe and establish the new programs. Dr. Robinson immediately appointed Dr. Ralph Taylor as his assistant because of Taylor's experience in college admissions and registration.

The two arrived in Europe in July and established the Troy State University Educational Center at Lindsey Air Station. On August 26, 1974 (less than 60 days), Troy State opened its first European educational offerings at six locations, one at Upper Heyford England and the other five at air bases in Germany.

The operation had a total of six faculty members provided by the main campus. The initial enrollment was 242 students. The second term enrollment doubled to 448 with courses being offered at ten Air Force locations—two more in both England and Germany. During the third term, enrollment doubled again to more than 900 students, with offerings at three additional locations.

Worthy of note is that in April of 1975, TSU/Europe was formally visited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and after visits to all the bases that

Troy State was operating, the institution received on-site accreditation for the European Region under the umbrella of the TSU System.

From then the TSU programs continued to grow to the point that when Dr. Robinson left Europe to become TSU's first Executive Vice President in August of 1977, TSU was operating twenty-eight locations in the eight NATO countries of Europe with an enrollment of 1,500 students.



A group of the many State Junior Misses who have graced the TSU campus since the inception of the Junior Miss Scholarship program in 1976. Flanking the sign are (left) Amanda Ober, New Hampshire; and Gloria Lynch, District of Columbia. Seated are Kim Kelley, Montana; Becky Feria, Puerto Rico; Mimi Carpenter, New York; Tosha Spottek, New York; Lisa Farrar, Florida; Dotty Jo Brown, Georgia; Nancy Polish, Montana; and Adrienne Slaughter, District of Columbia.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



In commemoration of the Bicentennial of the United States, a time capsule was filled with university artifacts and was buried in the main quad in 1976. In the background, center, are Mrs. Ralph Adams and Mrs. Edward Barnett; foreground, right, Little Miss Gretchen McPherson, Dr. Milton McPherson, and Drs. Joe and Norma Mitchell.

Courtesy TSU Archives



February 1977 "Beauty of the Month," Rhea Yarbrough.

Although the locations have changed periodically because of the military's requirements, the European region has continued to operate in much the same manner as Dr. Robinson organized it. Administration of the varied off-campus programs have changed on main campus as needs of quality control have changed, but those active in military education throughout the system have continued to be flexible and have adopted programs and services on short notice, gaining much respect from those served by the University.

As further demonstration of the university's interest in the training of effective military personnel, the

Department of Aerospace Studies and Detachment 17 of the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps were established on the main campus in September of 1971. Under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Walter K. Hennigan¹², the detachment was located in McCartha Hall and set out to become one of the most prestigious and meritorious ROTC detachments in the country. Since its inception, Detachment 17 and its auxiliary agencies—Arnold Air Society, the honorary for cadets; and Angel Flight, the women's support organization—have garnered numerous national plaudits and infinite campus recognition.



"The Red Baron," portrayed by James Brasher, and his craft, piloted by Paul McNeely and Tom Smiley, was once a frequent sight at home football games.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The registration line before the advent of the computerized system.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The Theta Chi Soapbox Derby was a popular annual fundraising event in the 1970's.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Executive officers of the student government association in 1979; Richard Dean; Stacey Krebs; Danny Mims; and Lamar Higgins.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN: IN PREPARATION FOR THE FUTURE

"Grow old along with me...the best is yet to be."

The administration of Ralph Wyatt Adams at Troy State University has been unparalleled in Alabama and seldom rivalled in other states. His tenure of more than twenty years has witnessed some of the most significant developments, improvements, and changes ever to occur at an educational institution.

Adams constantly searches for new avenues in all areas of the institution's life. In an effort to create an international feeling on the main campus, he and Mrs. Adams became members of the English-Speaking Union and were thus able to initiate a foreign student program with several foreign countries. During the past several years, a number of international students have attended the university on scholarships arranged through the English-Speaking Union; some have even decided to stay longer than the allotted year, after having secured private financing. The first E-SU scholarship student arrived on the Troy State campus during the winter term, 1972.¹³

Another arrangement with the English-Speaking Union allows Troy State to send two outstanding students to Oxford University during the summer months. The Oxford Scholars must pass rigorous application and interviewing procedures and must adhere to rigid requirements of the E-SU.

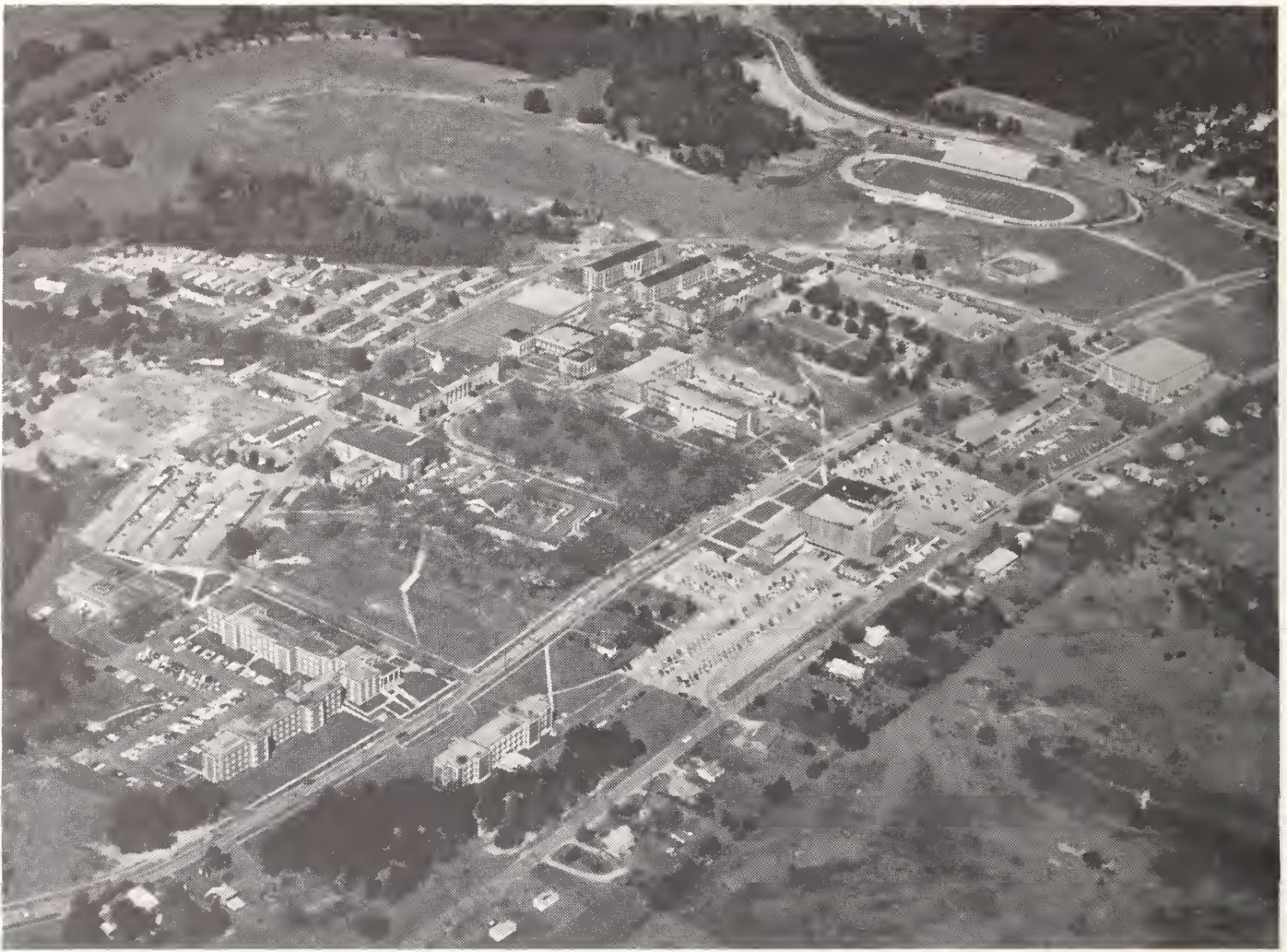
Other programs for international interaction exist through the Japanese and German governments. As a result of agreements with the America-Japan Society, the first Japanese student came to Troy State during the 1971-72 school year. A different arrangement exists through the newly-created German Exchange Student program: since 1985, Troy State has been able to send a student to a German university in exchange of a German student being allowed to attend TSU for one year.¹⁴

As students from all over the world have set foot upon the Troy State campus, they have never failed to notice and to comment on the breathtaking beauty of the place. During the Adams years, the building program has continued as the needs of the student body have increased. The Ralph Wyatt Adams University Center was completed in 1974 as the veritable living room of the campus. The building was named in honor of Dr. Adams by an act of the Alabama Legislature to recognize the president for a decade of outstanding achievements. The

Adams Center greatly changed the purpose and scope of the university as it allowed the formation of conference services for use by the college and the community. John Maloy Long Hall opened the same year and answered a longtime calling for more space devoted strictly to the study of music, and the Trojan Oaks Golf and Racquet Club have lent a country club atmosphere to the eastern side of the campus which was once nothing more than a vine-infested ravine.



TSU's First Foreign Exchange Students, Elizabeth Savage, English-Speaking Union, Yumiko Kirino, American-Japanese Society.



Aerial view of Troy State University in 1969.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

Further enhancing the recreational facilities on the campus was the completion of the Charles McDowell Lee Natatorium, which includes an Olympic-sized swimming pool, a sauna, a nautilus weight room, an observation deck, and a fascinating underwater viewing area. This building is appropriately connected to the renovated Wright Hall Gymnasium, making the facility a full-fledged fitness center under one roof. Bibb Graves Hall was completely restored and renovated in the late seventies, and a permanent Palladium was placed on its roof to replace the old, crumbling spire which had been damaged by inclement weather. In 1982 the crowning gem of the campus, Sorrell Chapel, opened its doors as a gift from the estate of Anise and Jeff Sorrell.¹⁵ Overlooking the lagoon, the Gothic-inspired chapel provides an appropriate setting for all types of solemn ceremonies and gatherings.



Dining alfresco by the lagoon.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The Homecoming Queen and her court pass the reviewing stand, 1980. On the float are Pamela Rigas, Tammy Tase, Rudee Kritakara, and Joy Farmer.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Drum major John Hillsman of "the Sound of the South" marched with the McDonald's All-American Band in the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade in New York City.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



A popular cartoon character adds to Homecoming spirit.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The Trojan Seahorses, a group of water acrobats, entertain audiences in the McDowell Lee Natatorium. *Courtesy TSU Archives.*



Student Leaders for Pre-College Orientation, summer 1981. Front row, left to right, Ferrell Malone; Natalie Baldwin; Joe Jones; Susan Crews; Bob Rhorlack; Kellie Calhoun; Top row, left to right, Carole Nelson; Britt Poulson; Ginny Haas; Keith Pichanick; Virginia West; and Robin Boutwell. Student Leaders are chosen by a selection committee of administrators after application and interview. *Courtesy TSU Archives.*



A rehearsal scene from *Pygmalion*, produced by Dr. David Dye and the TSU Department of Speech and Drama in 1982. Pictured are Lamar Rainer, Jr., of Elba; Susan Horvath; and Bruce Miller. *Courtesy TSU Archives.*

Since Dr. Adams came to Troy, one of his goals has been to have an athletic program that would compare with those at larger schools. Thanks to superb leadership, excellent coaching, and gregarious recruiting efforts by the staff of the Department of Athletics, the Trojan teams have achieved recognition throughout the Southeast and in some cases nationwide. One magical south Texas night in December will never be forgotten as the football team garnered its national championship for 1984. The men's and women's golf teams and the baseball team have also had national championships in recent years, while the other sports may boast of strings of conference titles. As an obvious reward for many years of tireless effort, the R. Douglas Hawkins Press Box and the Memorial Stadium renovation have been completed and Pace Field has been improved to state-of-the-art quality. (See Appendix).

Another of Dr. Adams' goals has been to have a nationally-recognized marching band program. In 1965, the answer to that dream began with the president's hiring of John Maloy Long. Long had received his bachelor's degree from Jacksonville State University, his master's degree from the University of Alabama, and later the honorary Doctor of Laws from his undergraduate alma mater. He had organized the Robert E. Lee High School band in Montgomery and directed it for ten years. During his time there, Long saw the Lee Band bring home five national championships. Dr. Long has served as guest conductor, speaker, and clinician in many states and several foreign countries. For many years he has been director of halftime activities at the nationally-televised Blue-Gray Football Classic in Montgomery's Cramton Bowl.

Under the baton of Johnny Long, the Sound of the South has performed regularly for various bowl games and has been viewed frequently on major television networks. The Sound has performed at Presidential Inauguration parades in 1969, 1973, and 1985; they were the official band for President Richard Nixon during his

visit to Mobile in 1971. In July 1986, the band had the honor and distinction of being chosen to play for President Ronald Reagan as he spoke in Dothan.

In 1977 Dr. Long was elected to the Alabama Bandmasters Hall of Fame; currently he serves as President-elect of the American Bandmasters Association, the presidency of which he will assume in March 1987. Obviously, Long and his Sound have surpassed the mere fulfillment of dreams for the Adams years. They have carried the name of Troy State University into regions of obscurity and they continue to enjoy a reputation unparalleled among college bands.

Included here are some excerpts from Dr. Adams' address to the faculty on September 8, 1986. They serve as both a fitting summation of the Chancellor's years here and as an appropriate prelude to the University's centennial:

"This is the beginning of my twenty-third year. We have come together at this time of year for the past twenty-two years to reflect on the past, to observe the present, and to plot our future.

"The Troy State family boasts of one of the finest faculties in existence. Here is an example of what the faculty has accomplished during my tenure. According to statistics on file, 6,252 degrees were awarded by this institution from 1887 through 1964, which is 77 years. Since 1964, Troy State has conferred 44,125 degrees. A grand total of 50,377 degrees have been awarded, 87.5 percent of which have been awarded since 1964.

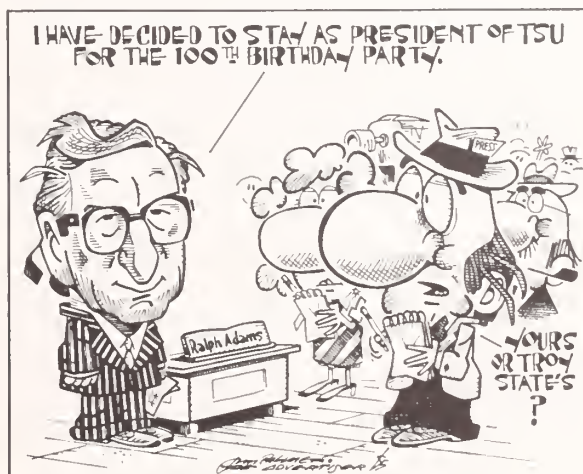
"A Montgomery newspaper this past year wanted to know whose hundredth birthday was to be celebrated: Ralph Adams' or Troy State's. Well, here we are for the University's centennial; stick around and in a few years we'll celebrate mine.

"Through a special act of the Alabama Legislature, we have become the first institution in the state to have its own official license plate. It will be valid for five years and a keepsake for a lifetime."



The Collegiate Singers in concert, conducted by Dr. William R. Denison.

Courtesy TSU Archives.





Representatives from the national headquarters of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity conducted the chartering of Alabama Epsilon Chapter in 1979. First row, far right is Dr. James D.C. Robinson, an SAE alumnus, installed as Chapter Advisor.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Preparing for fall rush in the Alpha Gamma Delta Chapter room. In 1980, all sorority chapter rooms in Pace Hall, the Panhellenic residence, were renovated and redecorated.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The Phi Mu's "Washboard Band" has delighted rushees and other groups for several years.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The Greeks are avid philanthropists, willing to engage in unusual activities such as the "Teeter-Totter Marathon" to raise money for charity.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Tug o'War is a traditional event during spring Greek Week competition among fraternities and sororities.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity's "Sorority President Kidnap." Greek women, including First Lady Dorothy Adams, are captured and held for ransom: the sisters of the victims must pay in canned foods.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



"With the cooperation of the U. S. Postal Service, all mail handled by the University Post Office, and the city post offices in Troy, Dothan, and Montgomery will carry a special cancellation stamp saluting our one hundredth anniversary. In addition, the boards of several other institutions in Alabama...have been passing and continue to pass special resolutions commemorating Troy State and its accomplishments over the past one hundred years. All these will serve as gestures of appreciation for the role that Troy State University has played in the educational history and development of the state."

Dr. Adams went on to cite some accomplishments and changes within the individual divisions of the University: "During the past year, the Office of Academic Affairs was restructured to include the administration of grants management. Broadcast and communications services have been separated from the library. These changes have improved productivity and enhanced efficiency."

"The Troy State University Public Radio system has expanded to form the Southeastern Public Radio Net-

work with WTSU in Troy and Montgomery. WTJB in Phenix City and Columbus, and WRWA in Dothan, providing coverage for more than a million people. New equipment has improved the quality of TSU TV-5. And we have purchased a new color press and other equipment to make in-house printing even better.

"In the past year eighteen faculty members have received promotion in academic rank and eleven were awarded tenure. Professional librarians have been awarded faculty status. The increased role of the faculty in the decision-making process has proven beneficial and effective.

"Although Halley's Comet was not the spectacle we had anticipated, our physical science faculty made ninety-one presentations to more than 7500 people. Eight faculty members were granted sabbatical leaves; two research grants were funded; and four instructional improvement grants came about as part of our Faculty Development Program. To date, the Tuition Assistance Program has provided more than \$150,000 in employee benefits."



Pamela Rigas, Ohio's Junior Miss 1978; Miss Alabama USA 1980.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Ron Pierce, Director of the Adams University Center and the Adams Center Union Board, poses with advertisements for many of the big-name entertainers he has attracted to perform for the university community.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

"In individual recognition we must mention that Dr. John Long has earned a great honor as president-elect of the National Bandmasters Association. One of his teachers this summer was Dr. William Revelli, who is the number one band director in the United States. Dr. David Dye and his students deserve congratulations for their rendition of *'Master Harold and the Boys,'* national winner in the American College Theatre Festival, which played to large, enthusiastic audiences at Washington, DC's Kennedy Center last spring. Dr. Nolan Hatcher attended the Oxford University in England Summer Institute and Dr. Angela Roling attended the Institute for Management of Lifelong Education at Harvard University this summer.

"This year the Alabama Educational Reform Commission established an In-Service Education Center on our campus to work with the public school personnel in southeastern Alabama. In addition, the Alabama Legislature established on our campus a Center for Environmental Research and Service to cooperate with other agencies and organizations in helping to address the environmental needs of Alabama in the areas of research, education, and planning.

"The Center for Business and Economic Services has expanded its grasp and has won recognition for its research and services for the development of the businesses in our immediate geographic area."



Weekends at the beach are frequent for TSU students during the spring quarter.
Courtesy TSU Archives.



Sailing classes are taught at the lagoon.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

"I am very pleased that we were able to implement the four-point grading scale with minimal difficulty. We were also able to install microcomputer hardware in most of the academic departments for use by both faculty and students.

"The Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools awarded separate accreditation to Troy State Montgomery in 1983. During the past year Troy State Dothan earned separate accreditation. Before this, these two branches were accredited under the umbrella of the main campus.

"In 1986 we awarded the first Master's Degree in Nursing and the one thousandth Associate Degree in Nursing. Students and faculty alike have come to appreciate the new Malone Hall of Fine Arts and its beautiful gallery as we attempt to discontinue the use of Kilby Hall as much as possible."



Dr. Adams with Miss Olivia deHavilland, a visitor to the campus in 1979.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Miss Susan Horvath of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, America's Junior Miss for 1979, chose Troy State University as her college home.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Melton Carter, Director of the Physical Plant since 1970.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Governor Wallace crowns Miss Cheryl Biggs Homecoming Queen in 1978.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



1982 Homecoming Queen Lisa Farrar, escorted by Air Force ROTC Cadet Todd Hicks. *Courtesy TSU Archives.*



Two Miss TSU's, Yolanda Fernandez (left) and Pat Griffin (right) present the Honorary Miss TSU gift to Dorothy Adams, who has hosted the Contestants' Tea in her home for many years.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Students working on the weekly edition of *The Troplitan*.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

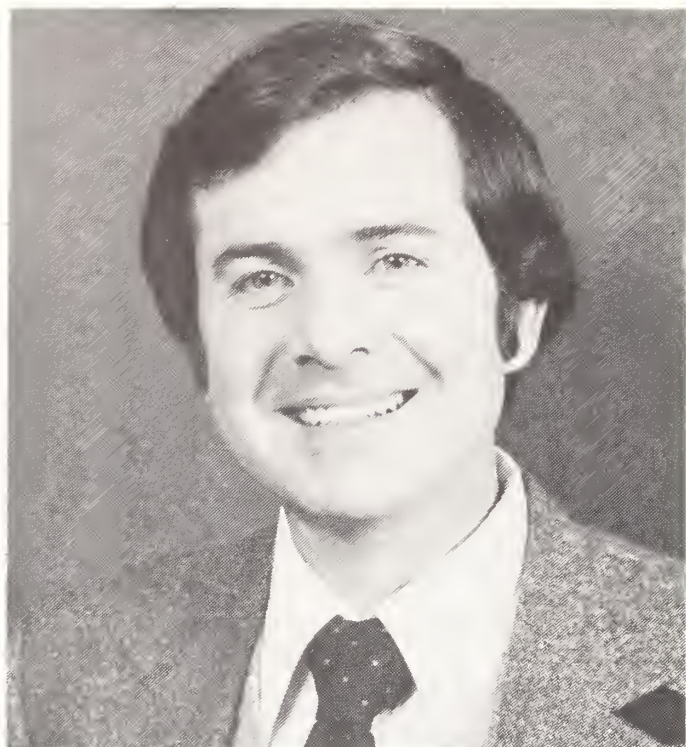


World-renowned artist Woodi Ishmael with his students.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The Pied Pipers, an improvisational children's theatre ensemble, is an agency of the Department of Speech and Theatre. *Courtesy TSU Archives.*



Dr. David Dye, Chairman of the Department of Speech and Drama, has directed a number of successful plays, including the award-winning *Master Harold and the Boys* presented in 1986. *Courtesy TSU Archives.*



The scenic drive through Trojan Oaks, the university's golf and racquet club. *Courtesy TSU Archives.*



The Sigma Chi's cheer on the Trojans during Appreciation Day Parade, November, 1983.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

"In the coming year we shall continue to bring distinguished scholars to the campus for the benefit of the entire community. The Sorrell College of Business will sponsor several important convocations with leaders in business and industry, and returning will be Dr. Edward Teller, Dr. Russell Kirk, and Dr. Northcote Parkinson. You will be delighted to know that we have invited President Reagan to speak at the Centennial Commencement Exercises in May.

"Greek organizations have been a vital part of life here since 1966, and we have recently combined housing and Greek affairs under one director. University housing facilities have been improved by the replacement of carpeting and furniture in needed areas and by the complete renovation of Shackelford Hall women's residence. Learning centers, quiet study areas, date lounges, and expanded visitation hours have been added to enhance on-campus residency.

"We anticipate another increase in our new student population both in entering freshmen and transfer students. The new Computer Based Articulation System for junior college transfer students has facilitated easy enrollment for students coming from ten Alabama junior colleges in our area. By next year, we expect to have all twenty-one state junior colleges subscribing to this first-of-its type program. The program was made possible with the cooperation of the Chancellor of the Junior College System.

"The academic and leadership profiles for the Centennial freshman class are outstanding. They include more than three hundred applicants who scored twenty-five or higher on the ACT or eleven hundred or higher on the SAT and more than one hundred eighty who have served as SGA Presidents, Senior Class Presidents, or in other leadership capacities. The Office of Enrollment

Services has received more than two hundred more applications for the fall quarter 1986 than for the fall quarter 1985. Additionally there was a forty-three percent increase in the number of women who participated in this year's sorority rush. It is significant that more than seventy-five percent of the prospective students who visited the campus and met with faculty members during the past year applied for admission to the University.

"In addition to scholarship awards, the Office of Financial Aid experienced a significant increase in applications for financial assistance for this year. We anticipate that more than two million dollars in Pell Grants will be awarded to 1900 students; that more than three million dollars in Guaranteed Student Loans will be extended to 1800 applicants; and that College Work Study will provide more than five hundred thousand dollars to three hundred fifty student employees in the coming year. According to the Financial Aid Office, more than six million dollars will be awarded to Troy State students through various programs in 1986-87.

"The 1985-86 sports years ended on a high note as the baseball team, under the leadership of Chase Riddle, won its first national championship. A month earlier, the women's golf team won its second national championship in three years under Coach Chris Force. The men's golf team won its seventh straight conference title and finished third in the nation in the NCAA Division II tournament.

"The men's track team won the Gulf South Conference championship for the seventh consecutive year; the men's cross-country team won its twelfth straight GSC title, while the women's cross-country team won a fifth GSC title and the regional championship."



(Left) Violet Ervin, instructor of applied music, began her teaching career at Troy State College in 1941.

(Right) Mr. Virgil Collins, Professor Emeritus of Mathematics.

Courtesy TSU Archives.





Dr. Adams at a press conference.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

"We have been a standout university in athletics. Let's be a standout university in academics. We have two goals for academics: (1) to establish a Phi Beta Kappa Chapter and (2) to produce a Rhodes Scholar. If necessary, all resources of the University will be used in support of these two goals.

"Each year the physical profile of the campus improves. With funds allocated for physical outlay, we were able to add a new roof to Dill Hall and to contract with the State Highway Department to construct parking lots for the Adams Center and Malone Hall. We have enclosed Memorial Stadium and erected the new press box with the assistance of funds provided by the City of Troy. Plans are underway to remodel Eldridge Hall for the School of Nursing and to build the Troy State University System Administration Building with bond funds allocated by the state to TSU and restricted for capital outlay purposes. The new administration building will free existing buildings for much-needed classroom space.

"One new crucial criterion for an institution's accreditation is its computer capability. This year we have added two megabytes of memory to the main frame and

have purchased thirty more microcomputers for classroom use. To the existing system we added eight color terminals and ten black-and-white terminals for student and faculty use. We also purchased four remote printers, one control unit, and five disk drives. Since last year, Troy State Montgomery has come on-line with our main frame, thus increasing their computer capacity. The main campus has also been designated as the site in southeastern Alabama for a remote node of Alabama's new Super Computer which will be purchased this year.

"In the area of grants allocations for the coming year, Troy State has been able to acquire more than three million dollars in federal funds; more than four hundred thousand dollars in state funds; and more than eighty thousand dollars from other sources, the largest of which is a grant of nearly sixty-five thousand dollars from the Corporation of Public Broadcasting for our radio and television stations. We shall receive a total of more than four million dollars in grant monies for the academic year.

"Donations to the Troy State University Foundation will exceed \$950,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986. This amount includes cash donations, bequests from wills, gifts of real estate in Dothan and Troy, and gifts of computers, printers, and other items of value. The Foundation will fund over seventy scholarships for outstanding students during the coming year.

"The State of Alabama has allocated \$800,000 to TSU to establish two Eminent Scholars Chairs at one million dollars each, provided the University can raise \$1,200,000 by September 30, 1987. To date we have raised approximately \$300,000. The most challenging task for the Foundation is to raise the remaining \$900,000.

"In conclusion, permit me to return to the Centennial. On September 19, 1887, Troy Normal School opened its doors. We have adopted as our anniversary theme two lines by poet Robert Browning: "grow old along with me; the best is yet to be." This year will give us all the opportunity to reflect upon our glorious colorful past and to ponder our exciting future. As individuals and as a group, I implore you to adhere to the centennial theme as you strive to be the best that is yet to be."



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 100th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1987

No. 9

Senate

A TRIBUTE TO DR. RALPH W. ADAMS

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I am filled with honor as I rise today, to congratulate Dr. Ralph W. Adams for his selection as one of the 100 most effective college presidents in our Nation. Dr. Adams serves as the chancellor of Troy State University in Troy, AL.

It does not surprise me in the least to find Dr. Adams' name among the outstanding leaders of American colleges. Since 1964, Dr. Adams has led Troy State University through a period of expansion and improvement. He has turned the focus of the school to a wide variety of programs. The university was completely reorganized in 1971, and now consists of several distinct divisions each administered by a dean. It offers specialization under the Sorrell College of Business and Commerce, the College of Arts and Sciences, the School of Education, the School of Nursing, the Hall School of Journalism, and the College of Fine Arts. Troy State University has dedicated itself to the improvement of education, knowledge, and the appreciation of life among all people. This dedication is largely due to the extended leadership of Dr. Ralph Adams.

For more than 20 years, Dr. Adams has worked to provide an environment conducive to excellence in education, encouraging students to learn by their own initiative in addition to learning under the tutelage of instructors. Troy State University is developing not only college graduates, but responsible citizens and leaders who will usher Alabama into the future. Education is the key to prosperity, both economic and spiritual. Dr. Adams' guidance has already resulted in a great wealth among young men and women today. This wealth will provide Alabama with the means to meet the future.

The example in excellence which Dr. Adams has made, in both his leadership of Troy State University, and in his leadership of Alabama, will provide direction and initiative for many

years. His service is one for which we will see the results for years to come.

Again, I congratulate Dr. Adams for the distinction of being selected as one of the 100 most effective college presidents in America. He joins the ranks of a very few who offer their immeasurable talents for the benefit and instruction of others. I know that his family, his friends, and both the students and faculty of Troy State University share in this honor, and that they are very proud of Dr. Ralph Adams.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ADAMS AMONG TOP 100 COLLEGE HEADS

Dr. Ralph W. Adams, Chancellor of the Troy State University system, has been selected as one of the 100 most effective college presidents in the United States.

His selection was announced after a two-year study project funded by the Exxon Education Foundation which examined the personal characteristics, professional background, and attitudinal differences that personally the men and women who have been identified by their peers as the nation's most effective chief executive officers in higher education.

The 100 college presidents which includes Dr. Adams, represents approximately three percent of the top administrative officers of U.S. colleges and universities. Included with Dr. Adams are such individuals as Dr. Theodore Hesburgh of the University of Notre Dame, Dr. Derek Bok, Harvard University, Dr. Harold Shapiro of the University of Michigan, and Dr. A. Bartlett Giamatti of Yale.

Research for the study was conducted by Dr. James L. Fisher, president emeritus of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education in Washington, D.C., and Dr. Martha Wingard Tack, professor of educational administration and supervision at Bowling Green State University. Coincidentally, Dr. Tack is a former president of the Troy State Student Government Association during the 1960s and is a native of Eccleto.

In order to identify and study the nation's top educational administrators, the researchers surveyed 485 individuals who were considered knowledgeable about higher education. They included the heads of 18 professional associations, administrators of 28 private foundations, 35 scholars of higher education and the presidency, and more than 400 randomly selected current presidents of two-year, four-year, public and private institutions. Each of the 485 individuals was asked to identify five persons who they considered to be the most effective college presidents in the nation.

The survey resulted in the identification of 412 "effective" presidents in the country. One hundred sixty presidents received multiple nominations. The nominees, as well as a stratified random sample of 412 "representative" presidents, were asked to complete the Fisher-Tack Effective Leadership Inventory, a six-page survey instrument designed to identify common characteristics.

Dr. Adams assumed the leadership role of Troy State College in 1964. He guided the institution from teachers college to liberal arts institutions with university status and developed the international complex which makes up the Troy State University System today.

This academic year, he is leading the university in the celebration of its 100th year of service to the people of Alabama.

State of Alabama
House of Representatives



MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Resolution

HJR 153

By Representatives Grouby, Kuhlheim and Flowers

HONORING RALPH WYATT ADAMS OF TROY, ALABAMA

WHEREAS, Dr. Ralph Wyatt Adams, a native Alabamian, has distinguished himself throughout a long and illustrious career of public service on the national, state and local levels; and

WHEREAS, for a large part this service has been given to the State of Alabama and cities and communities therein; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Adams married an Alabamian, Dorothy Kelly of Evergreen, and together they have raised a family now making their own significant contributions to the State of Alabama; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Adams was educated in the secondary schools of Alabama and advanced his knowledge by obtaining his undergraduate degree from Birmingham-Southern College and completing law school at the University of Alabama; and

WHEREAS, he set an example to those he would lead by doing additional graduate work at George Washington University, The University of Colorado, Harvard and Oxford University in England; and

WHEREAS, he was a practicing attorney in the State of Alabama from 1940-1942; and

WHEREAS, he entered the Army Air Corps in 1942 and served until 1945; and

WHEREAS, in 1945 Dr. Adams served the State of Alabama and Governor Chauncey Sparks as Deputy Insurance Superintendent; and

WHEREAS, in 1946 Dr. Adams served the legal interests of the State of Alabama as Judge in Tuscaloosa County Court; and

WHEREAS, in 1949 this distinguished Alabamian was again called to serve his country on active duty with the United States Air Force and this active military career continued for more than 20 years; and

WHEREAS, while on duty in the Judge Advocate General's Department, Dr. Adams served as Assistant Dean and Acting Dean of the Air Force Law School, Air University in Alabama, and was appointed Alabama State Selective Service Director by President John F. Kennedy in 1963; and

WHEREAS, after separation from active military service, Dr. Adams continued serving his country in the United States Air Force Reserve and the Alabama National Guard ultimately attaining the ranks of Brigadier and Major General respectively; and

WHEREAS, he was appointed President of Troy State College in 1964 by the State Board of Education and, through his leadership for twenty-three years, Troy State has become the multi-purpose Troy State University System with international branches and influence; and

WHEREAS, he further served his state by providing a leadership role on important boards such as the State Personnel Board, the State Insurance Board, and the State Oil and Gas Board; and

WHEREAS, in 1975 he was appointed a member of the Presidential Clemency Board by President Gerald Ford; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Adams was appointed by President Ronald Reagan in 1984 to the U.S. Department of Education Appeal Board; and

WHEREAS, The Exxon Education Foundation has selected Dr. Adams as one of the most 100 effective college presidents in the United States and these presidents represent approximately three percent of the top administrative officers of U.S. colleges and universities; and

WHEREAS, he has served education, his community, state and nation on a variety of boards, committees and in various leadership roles and is now the senior university president in the State of Alabama; and

WHEREAS, The Troy State University Board of Trustees honored him by naming him Chancellor of the Troy State University System in 1986; and

WHEREAS, under his leadership, Troy State University is celebrating its Centennial with the theme of "The Best Is Yet To Be"; now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA, BOTH HOUSES THEREOF CONCURRING, That we pay tribute to Dr. Ralph Wyatt Adams for outstanding and unparalleled service to this State, to Troy State University, and to his country throughout his lifetime.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we wish for Dr. Adams that the best is truly yet to be in all his endeavors.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Chancellor Ralph Wyatt Adams and his family, individual members of the Troy State University Board of Trustees, and members of the press.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the GREAT SEAL of the State of Alabama to be affixed by the Secretary of State at the Capitol in the City of Montgomery on this 14th day of May, 1987.


GOVERNOR


Secretary of State

EPILOGUE: THE EIGHTIES AND BEYOND

A certain ease comes from writing about the era at hand, and part of that ease would be to write incessantly. I shall, therefore, leave most of the particulars to those who care to peruse old *Tropolitans* and *Palladia* and *Bulletins*.

From the crowning of Yolanda Fernandez as Miss Alabama in 1982 to the NCAA Division II National Championship in baseball in 1987, this decade has been one of definite accomplishment for a university in perpetual upward motion. As the old "Red Wave" was dropped from the athletic teams in the preceding decade to be replaced by the more appropriate "Trojan," a sense of historical appreciation has become prevalent within the campus community.

To strengthen a strong Greek System, the university constructed a new Fraternity Row on Pell Avenue beginning in 1980. By contrast, the complete renovation and restoration of Bibb Graves Hall early in the decade indicated an increased appreciation for tradition... and now, portraits of the seven presidents proudly hang in the stately building's lobby. Sorrell Chapel affords a dual aura of tranquillity and stability to our picturesque campus. And the recent restoration of the imposing Shackelford Hall as the premium women's residence is definite testimony of a prevalent desire to perpetuate TSU's rich history.

But the sense of heritage is seen and felt much more deeply than in tangible structures. The magnetism of



Dr. Ralph W. Adams with Miss Alabama of 1982, Yolanda Fernandez in the Official Automobile.



the students to one another and to the school is as alive today as it was in 1887. The spirit of competition, the thrill of achievement, the struggle to survive, and the will to improve are all seemingly innate with the Troy State family.

The institution has, from its inception, been known as innovative, even daring. Of course, this theme has been personified by those leading the institution. Troy was the first of the state's four normal schools to offer extension courses, with thanks to Dr. Eldridge. Troy was the first of its genre to offer the bachelor's degree, with thanks to Dr. Shackelford. Troy was the first to become international and to create its own university system, with thanks to Dr. Adams. And most recently, Troy is the only one of the original teachers colleges in Alabama



to have strengthened its admissions requirements, thus closing the once open door. Yet, through its developmental programs, the university avails itself to maximize a student's academic potential.

As this university continues to pursue excellence, one is reminded of the old slogan, "Alabama's Most Exciting Campus." Of course, *excitement* is relative and subject to personal interpretation; but a person even loosely associated with Troy State cannot resist the thrill of a college so adept at success, so willing to pioneer, so anxious to forge ahead.

Should the casual evening stroll lead one to the serenity of the campus, he might, through the eerie glow of a magnolia-shaded street lamp envision Edward Madison Shackelford tending the lawn of the building which bears his name. Or one with especially keen perception might see Charles Bunyan Smith leading a procession of graduates past the yellowed stucco of Kilby Hall. From any vantage, the sensitive onlooker can grasp the myriad effects of our Trojan forefathers. From Dill to Adams, the men are omnipresent as we enter the second century.



Appendix I

TROPOLITAN EDITORS

1964-1965	Paul Tate
1965-1966	Bruce Hibel
1966-1967	Sandra Harvell Rogers
1967-1968	Dayton Long
1968-1969	Dayton Long
1969-1970	Sharon Alexander
1970-1971	Thomas Barber
1971-1972	Frank Deason
1972-1973	Gary Stogner-SPRING, Beverly Taylor-FALL & WINTER
1973-1974	Gary Stogner-FALL & WINTER, Greg Meyer-SPRING
1974-1975	Debbie Baker
1975-1976	Robin Caldwell
1976-1977	Robin Caldwell
1977-1978	John Canfield
1978-1979	David McFarland
1979-1980	David McFarland
1980-1981	Lorraine Bloeth
1981-1982	Wendy Parker
1982-1983	Alecia McKenzie
1983-1984	Gerrienne Plant-FALL & WINTER, Christina Harold-SPRING
1984-1985	Christina Harold
1985-1986	Craig Myers
1986-1987	Priscilla Teal

Appendix II

PALLADIUM EDITORS

1965	James Fuqua
1966	John McKay
1967	Katherine Pennington
1968	Katherine Pennington
1969	Chuck Smith
1970	Dean Smith
1971	Rhonda Kelly
1972	Rhonda Kelly
1973	Patti Mungenast
1974	Janice Johnson
1975	Beth Bridges
1976	Beth Bridges
1977	Ron Pierce
1978	Jennifer Harbuck
1979	James Wilhoit
1980	Laura Ward
1981	Amy Segrest
1982	Richard Armstead-FALL & WINTER, Susan Russell-SPRING
1983	Leslie Braman
1984	Jeff Johnston
1985	Suellen Snoekstra
1986	Charlie Finch
1987	Charlie Finch

Appendix III

SGA PRESIDENTS

1964-65	Thomas Harrison
1965-66	Thomas Harrison
1966-67	Edward "Hoot" Gibson
1967-68	Edward "Hoot" Gibson
1968-69	Phil Raley
1969-70	Eddie Hollington
1970-71	Eddie Hollington
1971-72	Buddy Brackin
1972-73	Tolly Kovac
1973-74	Larry Free
1974-75	Paul E. Staples
1975-76	Paul E. Staples
1976-77	Rock Jellison
1977-78	Frank Espy
1978-79	Clara Fryer
1979-80	Lamar Higgins
1980-81	Richard Dean
1981-82	David Campbell
1982-83	Stacy Krebs
1983-84	Joey James
1984-85	Tracy-Ruth Osmer
1985-86	Neal Starling
1986-87	Kenton Odums

Appendix IV
TROY STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
U.S. LOCATIONS

Main Campus—Troy, Alabama
Campus—Dothan and Fort Rucker, Alabama
Campus—Montgomery and Maxwell AFB, Alabama
Branch Campus—Phenix City, Alabama

Georgia Region

Fort Benning
Moody Air Force Base

Florida Region

Eglin AFB
Hurlburt AFB
Whiting Field
Pensacola Naval Air Station

TROY STATE EUROPE LOCATIONS

UNITED KINGDOM

Alconbury
Chicksands
Greenham Common
Lakenheath
Upper Heyford

ITALY

San Vito

HOLLAND

Camp New Amsterdam

TURKEY

Incirlik
Izmir

AZORES

Lajes

SPAIN

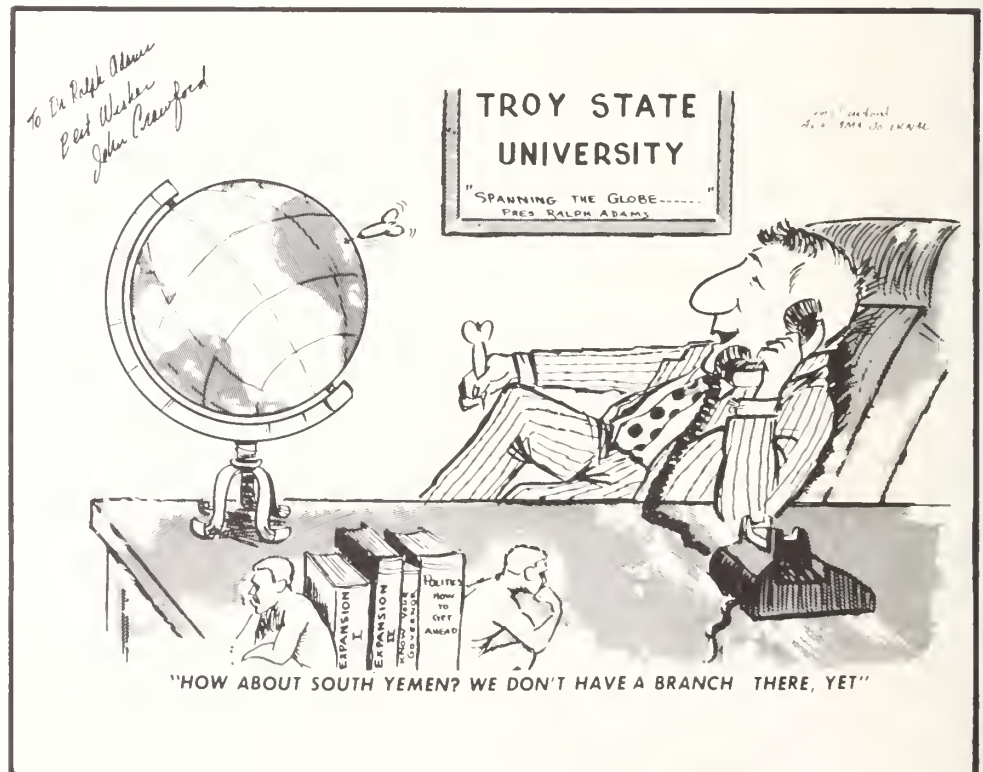
Torrejon
Zaragoza

GREECE

Athens

GERMANY

Bitburg
Kapaun
Lindsey
Ramstein
Rhein Main
Semback
Spangdahlem
Zweibrucken



Appendix V

TROY STATE UNIVERSITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

His Excellency, George C. Wallace
Governor of Alabama, President, ex-officio

Dr. Wayne Teague
State Superintendent of Education, ex-officio

Mr. Wallace D. Malone, Jr.
President, pro tempore

		Term Expires
Congressional District		
First District	Harold R. Collins, Mobile	1991
Second District	R. Douglas Hawkins, Troy	1991
	Robert E. Kelly, Montgomery	1995
Third District	Jack W. Wallace, Clayton	1987
Fourth District	John A. Teague, Childersburg	1991
Fifth District	C. J. Hartley, Tuscaloosa	1995
Sixth District	Wallace D. Malone, Jr, Birmingham	1995
Seventh District	Robert T. Wilson, Jasper	1987
Eighth District	Charles B. Martin, Decatur	1987
Student Government Association President, non-voting student member		
Dr. Ralph W. Adams, Secretary		
Executive Committee		
Messrs. Malone, Kelly, and J. Teague		

Since the institution's promotion to university status in 1967, many changes have occurred in the membership of the Board of Trustees. Following is an account of those changes:

The original appointments were made by Governor Lurleen Burns Wallace on October 24, 1967, with the precedent to include the governor and the state Superintendent of Education as members ex-officio. The first TSU Board of Trustees included Governor Wallace, until her death on May 7, 1968; State Superintendent Ernest Stone, until December 30, 1970; Mr. J. Wilbert Jordan, District 1, until October 1979; Mr. C. McDowell Lee, District 2, until October 1979; Mr. Robert Kelly, District 2, January 22, 1968 to October 1971 (reappointed to October 1983 and to October 1995); Reverend Marvin K. Vickers, District 3, until October 1975 (resigned March 8, 1971); Mrs. Alice D. Moseley, District 4, until October 1979; Dr. Lillian Manley, District 5, until October 1971 (resigned January 20, 1970); Mr. Robert Guillot, District 6, until October 1971 (reappointed to 1983; resigned June 6, 1972); Senator Robert T. Wilson, District 7, until October 1975 (reappointed to October 1987); and Mr. Jack Giles, District 8, until October 1975 (reappointed to October 1987; died July 10, 1982).

Several changes occurred as of April 24, 1979, because of resignations, deaths, and expirations of terms. Governor Lurleen Wallace was succeeded by Albert P. Brewer, who served from May 1968 to January 1971; Governor George Corley Wallace served from January 1971 to January 1979; Governor Fob James served from January 1979 to January 1983; Governor Wallace began a second term in January 1983. State Superintendents of Education succeeding Stone have been Dr. Leroy Brown, January 1971 to September 1975; and Dr. Wayne Teague, September 1975 to present. From District 3, Vickers was replaced by Judge Jack Wallace, August 26, 1971 to October 1975 (reappointed to October 1987); from District 5, Manley replaced by Dr. Charles Yates, June 30, 1970 to October 1971 (this appointment by Governor Brewer was not confirmed by the Legislature); Yates was replaced by Mr. C. J. Hartley, August 26, 1971 to October 1971 (reappointed to October 1983 and again to October 1995); from District 6, Guillot replaced by Mr. Wallace D. Malone, Jr., June 27, 1975 to October 1983 (reappointed to October 1995).

More recent changes, as of May 1980 include from District 1, Jordan replaced by Dr. Harold Collins, May 1980 to 1991; from District 2, Lee replaced by Mr. Tine W. Davis (died August 1980); Davis replaced by Dr. R. Douglas Hawkins, to 1991; from District 4, Moseley (died February 1980) replaced by Senator John Teague, May 1980 to 1991; and from District 8, Giles replaced by Mr. Charles B. Martin, October 1982 to October 1987.

In accordance with the Governor's Executive Order Number 23, dated October 29, 1971, the Troy State University Student Government Association President, elected by the student body, shall serve as student member ex-officio to the Board of Trustees. The following have served in this capacity: Mr. William S. Thomas, 1971-72; Mr. Larry Free, 1973, 1974; Mr. Paul Staples, 1974, 1975; Mr. Michael "Rock" Jellison, 1976; Mr. Frank Espy, 1977; Mr. Keith Wells, 1978; Miss Clara Fryer, 1979; Mr. Lamar Higgins, 1980; Mr. Richard Dean, 1981; Mr. David Campbell, 1981-82; Miss Stacy Krebs, 1982-83; Mr. Joey James, 1983-84; Miss Tracy-Ruth Osmer, 1984-85; Mr. Neal Starling, 1985-86; and Mr. Kenton Odums, 1986-87.



A recent meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Courtesy TSU Archives

Appendix VI

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Chancellor of the University System

Ralph Wyatt Adams, LL.D., J.D.

University Vice Presidents

Edward Franklin Barnett, Ph.D.

Vice President for Academic Affairs

Donald Jackson Gibson, M.S., LL.D.

Administrative Assistant to the Chancellor

Vice President for Student Affairs

Thomas E. Peek, B.S.

Vice President for Financial Affairs, Treasurer

Chief Executive Officers, Other Campuses

Millard E. Elrod, Ed.D.

President, Troy State University in Montgomery

Thomas Harrison, M.S.

President, Troy State University at Dothan

Robert H. Kelley, Ph.D.

Vice President, European Region

Joseph Zuro, Ph.D.

President, Florida Region, Inc.

Paul Stansel, Ed.D.

Director, Georgia Region

Curtis H. Pitts, Ed.D.

Director, Troy State University at Phenix City

Appendix VII

CAMPUS ADMINISTRATIONS

Troy State University in Montgomery, established 1957*

Dr. James Bailey, Director, 1966-1970; Vice President, 1970-1978

Dr. Millard E. Elrod, Vice President, 1978-1985; President, 1985—

Troy State University at Dothan-Fort Rucker, established 1951*

Mr. Robert Paul, Director, 1958-1970; Vice President, 1970-85; President, 1985

Mr. Thomas Harrison, President, 1985—

Troy State University European Region, established 1974

Dr. James D. C. Robinson, Director/Coordinator, 1974-1977

Dr. Nolan Hatcher, Director/Coordinator, 1977-1978

Dr. James Bailey, Vice President, 1978-1981

Dr. Robert Kelley, Director, 1981-1982; Vice President, 1982—

Troy State University Florida Region, established 1973, incorporated 1983

Dr. Gerald Gill, Director, 1973-1983, President 1983-1985

Dr. Joseph Zuro, President, 1985—

Troy State University Georgia Region, established 1973

Dr. Paul Stansel, Director, 1976—

Troy State University at Phenix City, established 1973

Dr. Curtis H. Pitts, Director, 1976—

*These dates represent the earliest times at which course offerings were made in these extension centers. See Chapter 16 for more details.

Appendix VIII

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY

Before Troy State became a university in 1967, the curriculum had been divided into departments, such as science and mathematics, business, and education, to name a few. But with the new status of the institution came the necessity to grant a more academic flavor to the divisions—along with more credibility—and thus came the naming of colleges and schools within the university. Offering the widest selection of majors is the traditional College of Arts and Sciences, which comprises the mainstay of the educational mission, the general studies core curriculum. Other divisions include the Sorrell College of Business, the Hall School of Journalism, the School of Nursing, and the venerable School of Education. Minor segments include the Division of Pre-Professional Programs and the Division of Applied Science. The College of Special Programs, established in 1981, is comprised of all regions, branches, and extension centers located away from the main campus, with the exceptions of Troy State in Montgomery and Troy State at Dothan.

DEANS OF THE COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

College of Arts and Sciences

Joseph B. Roberts, Jr. (1971-1972), Ph.D.

John Maloy Long (1972—), LL.D

School of Fine Arts

John Maloy Long (1972—), LL.D

School of Education

Max L. Rafferty (1971-1981), Ed.D

James D. Kimbrough (1981—), Ed.D

School of Nursing

Sister Lucille-Marie Beauchamp (1969—1972)

Sarah Betty Thomas (Acting 1972-1973; Dean 1973-1979), BSN, MA

Patricia Starck (1979-84), D.S.N

Sandra Witt (Acting 1984-85) D.S.N.

Amanda S. Baker (1985—), Ph.D

Hall School of Journalism

(named in honor of Grover C. Hall, Montgomery)

John Chamberlain (1972-77)

James W. Hall, Jr. (1977-1979), M.A.

Judy Wagnon (Acting 1975-77), M.A.

Merrill Bankester (Acting 1980-1981, Dean 1981—), M.A.

Sorrell College of Business

(named in honor of Jeff W. Sorrell, Saco)

Clifford Eubanks (1971-1975), Ph.D.

Rhae M. Swisher (1975-1981), J.D.

Wayne C. Curtis (1981-1986), Ph.D

Gerald U. Skelly (1986—), D.B.A

College of Special Programs (Created in 1981)

Nolan Hatcher (1981-1985), Ed.D

James D. Young (1985—), Ed.D.

Appendix IX

CHAIRS OF ENDOWMENT

Chairs of Education, Journalism, and Nursing have been established by the TSU Board of Trustees and endowed with funds from the estate of Jeff and Anise Sorrell of Saco, Alabama. Their bequest of \$4,500,000.00 in 1980 provided for the chairs and construction of the interdenominational chapel. The nursing chair is named in honor of Anise J. Sorrell and the journalism chair is named in honor of Patrick J. Buchanan, a frequent visitor to campus before he became Director of Communications for President Ronald Reagan.

The Adams-Bibby Chair of Free Enterprise in the Sorrell College of Business was made possible by a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Walter Berry Bibby and a bequest from the Sorrell Estate. The chair is named in honor of the Bibbys and Mrs. Bibby's father Mr. Eason Young Adams.

Chairholders since establishment are as follows:

Education: Max Rafferty, Truman Pierce

Journalism: M. Stanton Evans, Ralph Bennett, Russell Kirk, Ken Thompson, Donald Lambro

Nursing: Madeleine Leininger, Margretta Styles, Luther Christman, Rita Kroska, Ingeborg Mauksch, Terri Brower, Sister Callista Roy, Dixie Koldjeski, Joseph Farbry, Edeth Kitchens

Free Enterprise: John E. Horne, Lawrence W. Lovik



TSU benefactor Jeff Sorrell, whose portrait hangs in the college of business bearing his name.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

Appendix X

DISTINGUISHED VISITING PROFESSORS

Dunn, Sir Vivian, 1977

Visiting Conductor, Former Conductor of Royal Marine Band of England (Knighted by Queen). Konservatorium de Music, Cologne, Germany; Royal Academy of Music, London, England.

Evans, M. Stanton, 1980

Visiting Professor, National Syndicated Columnist. B.A., 1955, Yale University; Graduate Studies, 1955, New York University; Honorary LL.D., 1973, Syracuse University.

Howard, George S., 1974

Visiting Professor, Founder and Former Conductor-Commander, U.S.A.F. Band, Washington, D. C. B.A., Ohio Wesleyan; B.M., Chicago Conservatory; M.M., Chicago Conservatory; Mus.D., Chicago Conservatory; M.A., New York.

Kirk, Russell, 1973

Visiting Professor, National Syndicated Columnist. B.A., 1940, Michigan State; M.A., 1941, Duke; D.Litt., 1952, St. Andrews, Scotland; Litt.D., Boston; Litt.D., St. Johns; Litt.D., Loyola of Baltimore; LL.D., Park College; L.H.D., 1963, LeMoyne.

Parkinson, Cyril Northcote, 1971

Professor Emeritus, British Author and Historian. M.A., 1932, Emmanuel, Cambridge; Ph.D., 1935, Kings, London.

Revelli, William D., 1986

Distinguished Visiting Professor of Music

Teller, Edward, 1972

Visiting Professor, World Renowned Physicist. Ph.D., 1930, Leipzig (Germany); D.Sc., 1954, Yale; D.Sc., 1959, Alaska; D.Sc., 1960, Fordham; D.Sc., 1960, George Washington; D.Sc., 1960, Southern California; D.Sc., 1960, St. Louis; LL.D., 1961, Boston; D.Sc., 1962, Rochester; LL.D., 1962, Seattle; LL.D., 1962, Cincinnati; D.Sc., 1963, PMC Colleges; LL.D., 1963, Pittsburgh; D.Sc., 1964, Detroit; L.H.D., 1964, Mt. Mary; D.Sc., 1966, Clemson; D.Sc., 1969, Clarkson.

Other notable visitors and lecturers have included the following:

Mr. John Chamberlain
Dr. Paul McCracken
Mr. Patrick Buchanan
Lord Montague of Beaulieu
The Honorable Winston Churchill
Mr. John Horne
Miss Olivia deHavilland
Sir Hugh Mackintosh Foot, Lord Caradon
Ambassador John Patrick Walsh
Hope Cooke Namgyal, Queen of Sikkim
Sir Patrick Dean
Dr. Truman Pierce
Dr. Rita Kroska
Dr. Clifton B. Cox
Princess Jeanne of Romania
Countess Romanones Y. Quintanilla



The Sorrell College of Business attracts many of the country's leading authorities to its frequent convocations:

Mr. Park Hicks, Sears, Roebuck and Company
Mr. J. T. McKinnon, Charmin Paper Products
Mr. Fred Baxter, Young and Rubicon
Mr. Tom Scott, Vice Chairman, US Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Clarence Keller, Merchants National Bank of Mobile
Mr. James C. Barksdale, District Director, Small Business Administration
Mr. Prime F. Osburn III, CSX Corporation
Mr. Harlee Branch, Jr., Southern Company
Mr. William B. Reed, Southern Company
Mr. William Ford, Federal Revenue Bank of Atlanta
Mr. Wynton Blount, Blount Incorporated
Ms. Julia Walsh, Walsh Securities
The Honorable John C. Godbold, Chief Justice, XI Judicial Circuit, US Court of Appeals
Dr. Paul Grambsch, University of Minnesota
Dr. Martin Feldstein, Harvard University
Mr. Louis Willie, Booker T. Washington Insurance Company
Mr. Thomas Nunnally, Southern Company
Dr. Manuel Johnson (TSU '73), Federal Reserve Board
Dr. Donald Ratajczak, Economic Forecasting Project
Mr. Jack Shewmaker, Wal-Mart Incorporated



Former Alabama Governor John Patterson teaches political science classes.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Princess Rudivoravan, granddaughter of the King of Siam, hosts a weekly talk show telecast on TSU Television.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Member of Parliament Winston Churchill with Woodi Ishmael and Max Rafferty.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Princess Jeanne of Rumania. April 1971, May 1983.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

Appendix XI

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION HALL OF FAME

The Alabama Educational Leadership Hall of Fame was established by an act of the Alabama Legislature in 1982 to recognize and reward outstanding professional personnel who are currently employed or retired, or lay citizens for significant contributions made to public education at the elementary and secondary levels. The Hall of Fame is located in Room 119, McCartha Hall, and is directed by Dr. James Kimbrough, Dean of the School of Education. Inductees since the inception are as follows:

Miss Frances Nungester, 1984
Dr. Thomas E. Ingram, Jr., 1984
Dr. William H. Kimbrough, 1984
Mr. Carl Bottenfield, 1985*
Dr. George Howard, 1985
Dr. Harold Martin, 1985
Mrs. Evelyn McLeod, 1985
Dr. Wayne Teague, 1985
Mr. Oscar Zeanah, 1985
Dr. Harold Collins, 1986

Mr. Ralph Higginbotham, 1986
Dr. McDonald Hughes, 1986
Mrs. Joyce McCollum, 1986
Dr. Byron Nelson, 1986
Mr. Louis Vines, 1986*
Mrs. Nellie Weil, 1986
Mr. Archie C. Allen, Jr., 1987
Dr. Michael L. Carr, 1987
Mrs. Fanny M. Nelson, 1987

*awarded posthumously

Appendix XII

THE NATIONAL BAND ASSOCIATION HALL OF FAME OF DISTINGUISHED BAND CONDUCTORS

The Band Hall of Fame was established on the Troy State campus in 1980 by the National Band Association for the expressed purpose of recognizing bandmasters of exceptional ability.

Housed on the first floor of Smith Hall, the Hall of Fame has honored the following inductees since its inception:

1980

Harold B. Bachman, 1892-1972. Army Band Director during World Wars I and II. Conductor of Bachman's "Million Dollar Band" and bands at the University of Chicago and the University of Florida. Past President, American Bandmasters Association.

Glenn Cliff Bainum, 1898-1974. Director of Bands at Northwestern University. Past President and Honorary Life President, American Bandmasters Association.

Charles Brendler, 1898-1956. Director of US Navy Band. Past President, American Bandmasters Association.

Colonel Howard C. Bronson, 1899-1960. Chief of all US Army bands during World War II. Past President, American Bandmasters Association.

Herbert L. Clarke, 1897-1945. Famous cornet soloist with John Philip Sousa Band and Director of Long Beach, California, Municipal Band. Past President, American Bandmasters Association.

Patrick Conway, 1865-1929. Conductor of Conway's Band and instructor at Ithaca University.

Henry Filmore, 1881-1956. Famous composer of band music. Director of Filmore's Band, Cincinnati. Former radio personality; Past President, American Bandmasters Association.

Patrick Gilmore, 1828-1892. Director of Gilmore's Band, the first notable professional band in America.

Edwin Franko Goldman, 1878-1956. Director of the Goldman Band in New York City. Founder, Past President, and Honorary Life President, American Bandmasters Association.

Albert Austin Harding, 1880-1958. "Father of the College Band." Director of Bands, University of Illinois. Past President, Honorary Life President, American Bandmasters Association.

Karl Lawrence King, 1891-1971. World-famous composer of marches and other band music. Directed Barnum & Bailey's Circus Band and the Dodge, Iowa, Municipal Band.

Samuel R. Loboda, 1916-1977. Director, US Army Band; Past President, American Bandmasters Association.

Archie R. McAllister, 1883-1944. Director of Joliet, Illinois, High School Band; President, School Band Association.

Arthur Pryor, 1870-1942. Famous trombone soloist with J. P. Sousa. The first well-known band conductor to make phonograph recordings.

William H. Santelmann, 1863-1932. Director of US Marine Band.

Frank Simon, 1889-1967. Famous cornet virtuoso and soloist with J. P. Sousa. Conductor of American Rolling Mills Company Band. Past President, Honorary Life President, American Bandmasters Association.

John Philip Sousa, 1854-1932. Director of US Marine Band; Director of Sousa's Band, 1892-1932. Band made annual US tours and five world tours. Past Honorary President, American Bandmasters Association.

1981

Dale C. Harris, 1900- . Former Director at Pontiac, Michigan. Founder and Honorary Life President, American School Band Directors Association.

James Nielson, 1902- . Famous conductor of band and chorus; former Director of Oklahoma City University Band. Past President, Honorary Life Member, CBDNA; Past President, National Band Association, American Bandmasters Association.

William D. Revelli, 1902- . Director of University of Michigan Bands. Founder and Honorary Life Member, CBDNA. Past President, National Band Association, American Bandmasters Association.

1982

Colonel George S. Howard, 1903- . Founder and conductor, US Air Force Band and Orchestra. Chairman, John Philip Sousa Foundation; Past President, American Bandmasters Association, National Band Association.

1983

Merle Evans, 1894- . Conductor of Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey Circus Bands for more than fifty years, without ever missing a performance.

Mark H. Hindsley, 1905- . Transcriber of historical masterpieces for band and Director of Bands at the University of Illinois. Past President, CBDNA, American Bandmasters Association.

Carleton E. Stewart, Sr., 1907- . Director of Bands, Mason City High School (the first high school band to play on a national radio network). Past President, American Bandmasters Association.

Ernest S. Williams, 1881-1947. Founder of Ernest S. Williams School of Music. Famous cornet soloist with Goldman Band and Conway Concert Band.

1984

Leonard Falcone, 1899- . World renowned artist on euphonium. Director of Bands at Michigan State University for forty years.

D. O. Wiley, 1898-1980. "Father of Texas Bands." Director of Texas Tech University Band for twenty-five years; pioneer of Texas Music Educators Association; first full-time director of the association.

1985

Raymond F. Dvorak, 1900-1982. Director of Bands at the University of Illinois; Past President, American Bandmasters Association.

1986

Dr. Al G. Wright, 1916- . Member of the Board of Directors of the American Bandmasters Foundation; member of the advisory committee of the International Music Festivals; former co-director of the Orange Bowl Parade and half-time pageant; recipient of the Sudler Gold Cross of the Sousa Order of Merit; the Kappa Kappa Psi National Service Medal; and the Medal of the Academy of Wind and Percussive Arts.

Nilo W. Hovey. Honorary member of the United States Air Force Band and the Royal Canadian Air Force Band; author of the widely used textbook "Efficient Rehearsal Procedures for School Bands"; former faculty member of the Arthur Jordan College of Music at Butler University; Past President, American Bandmasters Association.

1987

Frederick Ebbs, 1916-1984. Director of Bands at the University of Iowa, Indiana University, and Baldwin Wallace College; recipient of the Goldman Award, American School Band Directors Association; Past President, American Bandmasters Association.

Appendix XIII

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS IN TROY STATE'S HISTORY

FOOTBALL

Alabama Intercollegiate Conference, 1939, 1941, 1942
Alabama Collegiate Conference, 1967, 1968, 1969
Gulf South Conference, 1971, 1973, 1976, 1984, 1986
NAIA National Championship, 1968
NCAA Division II National Championship, 1984

BASEBALL

Alabama Collegiate Conference, 1961, 1963, 1964
Gulf South Conference, 1980, 1981, 1982
NCAA Central Region Championship, 1980, 1981, 1984, 1985, 1986
NCAA Division II National Championship, 1986, 1987

MEN'S BASKETBALL

Alabama Collegiate Conference, 1961, 1962, 1964
Gulf South Conference, 1977
NAIA District Championship, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958

MEN'S GOLF

Alabama Collegiate Conference, 1960, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968
Gulf South Conference, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1987
NCAA National Championship, 1976, 1977, 1984

WOMEN'S GOLF

NCAA National Championship, 1984, 1986

VOLLEYBALL

Gulf South Conference, 1983

MEN'S TENNIS

Alabama Collegiate Conference, 1963, 1967, 1972

WOMEN'S TENNIS

Alabama Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, 1977

MEN'S TRACK

Alabama Collegiate Conference, 1964, 1970, 1971
Gulf South Conference, 1977, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1987

MEN'S CROSS COUNTRY

Alabama Collegiate Conference, 1970

Gulf South Conference, 1971, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985

NCAA Regional Championship, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1984

WOMEN'S TRACK

Alabama Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, 1982

WOMEN'S CROSS COUNTRY

Alabama Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, 1981

Gulf South Conference, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985

Alabama Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women Regional Championship, 1981

NCAA Regional Championship, 1982, 1983, 1984

GULF SOUTH CONFERENCE ALL-SPORTS TROPHY, 1974-75, 1976-77, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87

ALL AMERICANS

Sim Byrd, quarterback, 1968

Ronnie Shelley, defensive back, 1969

Vince Green, flanker, 1970

Greg Wright, linebacker, 1971

Mark King, center, 1973 & 1974

Perry Griggs, split end, 1976

Tim Tucker, linebacker, 1978

Willie Tullis, quarterback, 1980

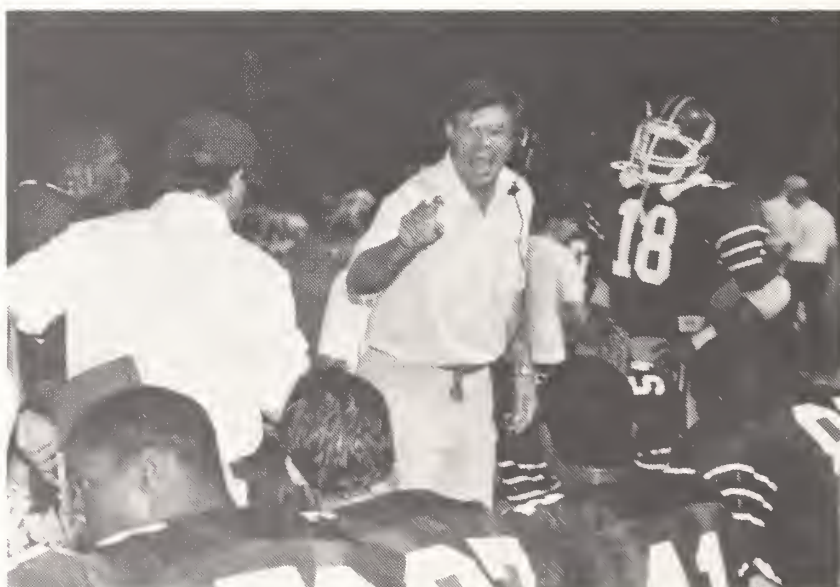
Mitch Geier, offensive guard, 1984

Robert Bradley, linebacker, 1985

Freddie Thomas, defensive back, 1986

James Wray, pitcher, 1987

Jude Rinaldi, first baseman, 1987



Coach Rick Rhoades on the sidelines.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Coach Charlie Bradshaw talks with two Trojans.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Head football coach Chan Gailey, who led the Trojans to their national championship in December 1984.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



Player Dan Wespiser, class of 1984, was a major proponent in reorganizing the once disbanded men's tennis program. *Courtesy TSU Archives.*



The Trojan Hostesses work with the football coaching staff in entertaining recruits.

Courtesy TSU Archives.



The national championship golf team in 1983 with Coach Mike Griffin.

Courtesy TSU Archives.

Appendix XIV

ALUMNI OF THE YEAR AND ALUMNI ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTS

ALUMNI OF THE YEAR

1955	Mrs. Norma Smith Bristow Salter	1975	Herman L. (Bubba) Scott
1956	Dr. John L. McLure		Roy E. Jeffcoat
1957	Miss Laureson Forrester	1976	Dr. Edward F. Barnett
1958	Dr. Eric Rodgers		Freddie Howard
1959	Dr. Charles Bunyan Smith	1977	Reverend Cecil Bradley
1960	Miss Myra Segars		Mrs. Dale Griffin
1961	Dr. William Whatley Pierson	1978	William L. Chapman
1962	Dr. William Caffield	1979	R. G. Cook
1963	Dr. Theo Dalton	1980	Congressman Earl Hutto
1964	Dr. John A. Scarborough		Dr. Thomas A. Ratcliffe
1965	Dr. John E. Horne		Captain Richard L. Bakke
1966	John Fred Ingram	1981	Dr. Milly Cowles
1967	Mrs. Emma Payne Flowers		Major General W. H. Rice
1968	Shelton W. McLelland		James E. Cheatham III
	Henry Zac Carter	1982	Dr. Manuel Johnson
1969	Harold Collins		Dr. William B. Bryan
	W. Tom Jones	1983	Dr. Marilyn Beck
	Catherine Gardner, Special Award		Lt. Col. Marvin Vickers, Jr.
1970	Paul Corley Chapman	1984	Lt. General Duane H. Cassidy
	John E. Horne		Ronald J. Pelt
1971	Frederick Melton Taylor		Annie Crook Walters
	Dr. Henry E. Goodlett	1985	Captain Edward Froehlich
1972	Judge John O. Harris		Dr. Jere Beck
	Dr. George L. Layton		Mr. Pledger Sullivan
1973	Rex M. Mixson	1986	Mr. Larry J. Pollard
	George M. Hudson		Dr. Frank D. Rosato
1974	Chandler Peeples, Jr.		Col. Edward L. Hubbard
	James G. Sasser		

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTS

J. C. Lewis, 1936-37	R. J. Cook, 1966-68
Mrs. Dora Haynes Parker, 1937-39	Fred Taylor, 1968-70
Theo Dalton, 1939-41	Maxwell Mathews, 1970-72
W. I. Powers, 1941-43	Chandler Peeples, 1972-74
Roy E. Jeffcoat, 1946-48	Reverend Cecil E. Bradley, 1974-76
Mrs. Gladys Rolling, 1950-51	John Lamkin, 1976-78
J. W. Commander, 1952-53	Reynolds Ellisor, 1978-80
Blue Barber, 1954-55	Alvin Dees, 1980-82
John Scarborough, 1956-57	Larry Groce, 1982-84
Dr. Roscoe Kelley, 1958-59	Ben F. Beard, 1984-present
Dr. Theo Dalton, 1960-61	
Tommy Garrett, 1962-63	
McDowell Lee, 1964-65	

Appendix XV

THE INGALLS AWARD RECIPIENTS

The Ingalls Award for Excellence in Classroom Teaching is awarded annually to a member of the regularly employed teaching personnel who has most diligently, effectively, cheerfully, and outstandingly conducted his classes or courses of instruction in the undergraduate schools of the university. Established in 1970 by the Ingalls Foundation, Inc., the award consists of a plaque and a cash award of \$1,000. Recipients, nominated by the students and chosen by an elected committee, have been as follows:

1970-71 — Eugene Omasta, Science
1971-72 — Gertrude Schroeder, English
1972-73 — Sammy W. Ingram, Jr., Science
1973-74 — Charlie W. Parker, Education
1974-75 — Robert G. Tucker, Science
1975-76 — Eugene H. Sherman, Business
1976-77 — Raymond L. Kisner, Science
1977-78 — Michael D. Blanchard, English
1978-79 — Margaret L. Browder, Science

1979-80 — William E. Hicks, English
1980-81 — James F. O'Neal, Math
1981-82 — William M. Welch, Jr., History
1982-83 — Stephen C. Garrott, Business
1983-84 — Rhae M. Swisher, Business
1984-85 — Janelle Elrod, Math
1985-86 — Nicholas D'Andrea, Science
1986-87 — Thomas A. Ratcliffe, Business

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Mrs. Jacqueline Smith, Advisor to the *Palladium* Staff, for the use of irreplaceable early volumes of the yearbook.

Mr. Donald Norsworthy and the staff of TSU Photography.

Mrs. Merlyn Pierce Shell, grandmother of Derel Kevan Kelly (TSU '86), for the priceless c. 1931 *Viewbook* and the photograph of the 1933 football team.

Mrs. Ola Barnes Kendrick, Troy State Normal School Class of 1919, for her donation of the 1917 *Bulletin* and other memorabilia.

Dr. Nolan Hatcher, Director of International Studies, for information on the foreign student programs.

Mrs. Ralph Wyatt Adams, First Lady of TSU, for photographs from her home and from the Adams family's personal collection.

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The English brothers—Charles, Foy, Mack, and Bill— for incalculable, indocumentable information on the early days of the Normal and Teachers College at Troy, related through innumerable tall tales, conversations, and anecdotes.

The Sigma Chi Fraternity, Eta Phi Chapter, my brothers, for unsolicited support and encouragement through this project and all other endeavors I have undertaken or might pursue. *In hoc signo vinces.*

NOTES

1. This format came under close scrutiny during Shackelford's administration, when opinions dictated that teachers colleges refrain from providing coursework other than that specified for a teaching certificate. The dilemma was finally remedied during Smith's administration, when the "teachers college" connotation was deleted and the name of the institution was changed to Troy State College (1957).
2. Virgil P. McKinley had been chairman of the Manual Training Department (a sector which met its demise in 1920). Worthy of mention here is that his son John Key McKinley was awarded the honorary Doctor of Laws by TSU in 1971 and is President of Texaco, Inc.
3. The Lab School, which was called by other names including model school, demonstration school, and training school, continued to operate until 1970, when it fell prey to impending integration and expense of operation.
4. The cafeteria was named in honor of former President of Troy State Frank Ross Stewart. The facility was formally dedicated in his name in 1970.
5. The official seal is still in use in some cases, but has been replaced in many instances by the official centennial seal designed by Ruth Walker, graphic artist in Communications Services at Troy State.
6. Colley had been the College Physician since 1937.
7. These scholarships were forerunners to the unique set of George C. Wallace Academic and Leadership Scholarships which have been in effect for several years.
8. The number of faculty members with doctorates in 1964 was 26; in 1967 that number had increased to 53 (source: Troy State College *Bulletins*, 1962-63 and 1967-68).
9. Paul later became Director, Vice President, and President of Troy State University at Dothan/Fort Rucker. He retired in 1985.
10. Dr. James Bailey became Vice President of TSU/Europe upon Dr. Robinson's return to main campus. Dr. Bailey was also the first Director of Troy State University in Montgomery.
11. Perhaps the most noteworthy of these ESOs is Stephen H. Morochnick, a civil service employee in the position of Education Service Officer at Maxwell Air Force Base who has been instrumental in the formation and growth of the university's special programs.
12. Hennigan left the Department of Aerospace Studies and AFROTC Detachment 17 to become Director of Development and Director of the TSU Foundation.
13. The E-SU scholarship recipient must have been accepted to either Oxford University or Cambridge University prior to attending Troy State. Upon completion of a year at TSU, the student is expected to return to the UK to matriculate at Oxford or Cambridge.
14. Through an arrangement with the English-Speaking Union (of which Dr. Adams is currently vice-president of the Montgomery chapter), in close association with the TSU Foundation, one scholarship is provided each year to a student nominated by the E-SU in London. Dr. Adams makes the final decision regarding the candidate, who attends TSU for one academic year beginning in September. Shortly following World War II, Dr. Adams was stationed at the USAF Air Base in Haneda, Tokyo, Japan. At the suggestion of Alabama Senator John Sparkman, Adams became a member of the America-Japan Society. Through the association, the TSU Foundation made an arrangement similar to that with the E-SU. The Tokyo Chapter of A-JS nominates several students with exemplary leadership and academic abilities along with a high fluency in English. Likewise with the English student, Dr. Adams makes the final selection. The presence of TSU on military bases in Germany and other NATO countries has allowed close relationships between the institution and the Federal Republic of Germany. Mr. Otto Jacob, Mayor of Wiesbaden, visited the TSU campus and initiated arrangements with the TSU Foundation to provide a cooperative scholarship for an outstanding can-

didate proposed by the German-American Friendship Club (of which Mrs. Jacob is a member). Once again, Dr. Adams makes the final decision regarding the scholarship recipient. Of the three foreign student programs, the German one is the only true exchange student program. TSU is allowed to nominate junior or senior students who are fluent in German to attend a German university for one academic year. This program began in 1985, with Mr. Rainer Carius of Germany spending his year at TSU and Miss Diane Ficke of TSU spending her year at Heidelberg University, FRG. Since 1971, the TSU Foundation has designated one male and one female Troy State student to attend the summer program of the English-Speaking Union at Jesus College, Oxford University. At times, the Montgomery Chapter of E-SU has provided financial assistance for the scholars selected to attend the program.

15. The chapel was made possible by the \$4.5 million Sorrell Estate's bequest to the University. The benefactors specified in their bequest that a portion of the estate be used for the purpose of constructing a chapel.

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